

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LAST EDITION

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE IS INDORSED BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson, as "Spokesman of a Great Party," Gives Hearty Support to Campaign of New York Woman Suffragists

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Full indorsement of woman suffrage as an immediate issue in every State was given on Thursday by President Wilson in an address to a delegation of 100 leaders of the New York State Suffrage Party who called at the White House to obtain an expression in support of the campaign in that State. The President in emphatic terms declared that woman suffrage is one of the fundamental questions of democracy whose proper settlement is demanded by the issues of the war.

He praised the spirit, capacity and vision of American women in the war. "I believe," he said, "that just because we are quickened by the questions of this war we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration."

As "one of the spokesmen of a great party," the President pledged his hearty support, and added: "I want to speak for myself and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of this Union to take this action."

The address, delivered in the East room of the White House in response to remarks by Mrs. Norman del. Whitehouse, was as follows:

"It is with great pleasure that I receive you. I esteem it a privilege to do so. I know the difficulties which you have been working under in New York State, so clearly set forth by Mrs. Whitehouse, but in my judgment those difficulties cannot be used as an excuse by the leaders of any party or by the voters of any party for neglecting the questions which you are presenting upon them. Because, after all, the whole world is now witnessing a struggle between two ideals of government."

"It is a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundations of the organized life of men than any struggle that has ever taken place before, and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation should also be settled and settled right."

"I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation. The world has witnessed a slow political reconstruction and men have generally been obliged to be satisfied with the slowness of the process. In a sense it is wholesome that it should be slow, because then it is solid and sure; but I believe that this war is going to quicken the convictions and the consciousness of mankind with regard to political questions that the speed of reconstruction will be greatly increased. And I believe that just because we are quickened by the questions of this war we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration."

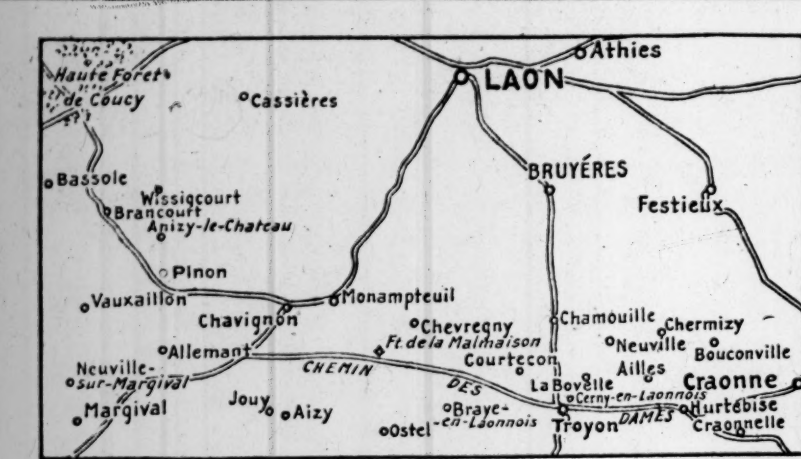
"As one of the spokesmen of a great party, I would be doing nothing less than obeying the mandates of that party if I gave my hearty support to the question of woman suffrage, which you represent, but I do want to speak for myself and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of this Union to take this action."

"I, perhaps, may be touched a little, too much by the traditions of our politics—traditions which lay such questions almost entirely upon the states, but I want to see communities declare themselves quickened at this time and show the consequence of the quickening."

"I think the whole country has appreciated the way in which the women have risen to this great occasion. They not only have done what they have been asked to do and done it with order and efficiency, but they have shown a power to organize for doing things of their own initiative, which is quite a different thing and a very much more difficult thing, and I think the whole country has admired the spirit and the capacity and the vision of the women of the United States."

"It is almost absurd to say that the country depends upon the women for a large part of the inspiration of its life. That is too obvious to say, but it is now depending upon the women also for suggestions of service, which have been rendered in abundance and with the distinction of originality."

"I therefore am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the great State of New York to set a great example by voting for woman suffrage. It would be a pleasure if I might utter that advice in their presence. Inasmuch as I am bound too close to my duties here to make that possible, I am glad to have the privilege to ask you to convey that message to them."



Continuing their advance in the direction of Laon, the French forces have captured important villages. The forest and village of Pinon, which are situated to the east of Vauxaillon, are now in their hands.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Slowly but steadily General Pétain is closing upon Laon. The great success of Tuesday's drive was followed rapidly by the minor successes of Wednesday, and then by another great drive on Thursday morning. The capture of fort de la Malmaison has broken the ring of the outer defenses of the city, with the result that the French troops have forced back the Germans into the plain, over which the city itself towers from the top of the opposite hill. Laon junction is now within sight, a bare eight miles away, and must by this time have become an easy target for the French guns, to the immense discomfort and loss of the Germans. Monkey mountain, east of Vauxaillon, and the village of Pinon, just north of the road from Chavignon through Coucy forest, were both captured yesterday by the Germans, as was a string of fortified farms stretching to the village of Pargny-Filain on the extreme right of the line of the French advance, a point somewhat north of the Chemin des Dames in the direction of the Chavignon-Laon road, as it bends abruptly north from Monampteuil. The seriousness of the German defeat may be understood by the fact that 12,000 prisoners have been taken in the three days, as well as 120 larger guns, and several hundred machine guns and mine throwers.

The weather still saves the Germans, clinging to the last vestiges of the high ground, before the Flanders plains, in a perfect ocean of mud and water.

### War Operations Reviewed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Italian front has again become prominent, the Austro-Germans having launched a big offensive from north of Gorizia to Plezzo. While it is too early to appraise the progress of the fighting, the Austro-Germans, at some points, have succeeded in mopping up the Italian advanced lines and claim 10,000 prisoners. The Italian lines, however, are known to be strongly held, and the main German attacks have been made where the natural topography of the ground is difficult of assault and although a formidable number of new troops, mainly Germans, have been concentrated recently behind the Austro-German sector of the advance, General Cadorna is confidently expected to make the enemy's advance abortive. It is considered that the Central Powers have two

(Continued on page two, column three)

## THOUGHT NEEDED BY THE RAILROADS

Employee Says Only When Operatives Are Given Chance to Express Themselves Can They Give Their Best Effort

What a railroad employee thinks about economies in railroad operations is set forth in a letter which has been received by The Christian Science Monitor from a man in the shops of one of the important railroads in the southeastern district of the United States. This man has written to this newspaper in good faith, but for obvious reasons prefers not to have his name published. In the effort to bring out all sides of a much discussed subject, however, the Monitor prints here with the principal sections of his letter.

This employee believes that great economies would be effected ultimately if the railroads would make their organizations more democratic; that is to say, if they would make their employees a thinking unit. "It is a fact," he says, "to every thinking man, that the basis of operation, especially in railroading, is thought. The railroad organization as it now stands, being conducted on a military basis, is as a house divided against itself, the officers representing the dollars on one side, the employees representing organized labor on the other."

"Cost of operation depends wholly and solely upon the right thinking and acting of the individual employee. If an employee be honest of purpose, thinking for the betterment of conditions and good of the service, he is not free to express himself, and has no way to get his thoughts where they will be recognized. The only way that the employee can get to the heads is in giving to the company his committee-man representing his organization."

"The writer has been in the continuous employ of a railroad for the past 30 years, has been a close observer of thought and action, and the results therefrom, and maintains that unless the bars are thrown down and a plain worked out by which the employee can express himself openly and freely, whether right or wrong, he cannot cooperate with the railroad company in giving to the company his very best service. If each employee is given an opportunity to express his thoughts, he is then a thinking unit and will be thinking of the company's interest, instead of not thinking at all or thinking about how easy he can 'get by' without putting forth very much physical or mental effort."

"There are millions of dollars lost annually by railroads on account of inactive minds, apathy and lack of effective application of thought due to lack of interest. If an employee were to get the best results, he would do

(Continued on page six, column five)

## NEW ENGLAND ON LAST GREAT DRIVE

With \$162,931,000 Needed to Gain the Maximum Goal of \$500,000,000 Leaders Plan Events for the Final Day

New England must raise \$162,931,000 worth of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan today and tomorrow to reach its maximum allotment of \$500,000,000. Today the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported that subscriptions up to the close of business yesterday amounted to \$46,378,000, bringing the grand total for New England up to \$337,065,000, with reports from 17 of the 1073 banks missing. The report is as follows:

|               | Oct. 25     | Total        |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Maine         | \$2,181,000 | \$16,447,000 |
| New Hampshire | 1,835,000   | 10,773,000   |
| Vermont       | 1,300,000   | 6,983,000    |
| Rhode Island  | 4,638,000   | 31,887,000   |
| Connecticut   | 7,490,000   | 45,041,000   |
| Massachusetts | 28,873,000  | 225,938,000  |

New England...\$162,931,000  
Massachusetts, on the basis of this tabulation, has subscribed 70 per cent of its maximum, Connecticut 72, Rhode Island 67, Vermont 43, New Hampshire 40 and Maine 54 per cent.

The total subscription of the city of Boston for the banking day of Oct. 25 was \$15,122,500, carrying Boston at the beginning of today's drive nearly \$5,000,000 beyond the maximum assignment.

This means that only an avalanche of war dollars in the remaining days of the campaign will put New England "over the top." The Liberty Loan committee of New England is confident that New Englanders will respond to the call of their Government in a way today and tomorrow that will prove that this district intends to stand by its traditions. With a multitude of events arranged for today and tomorrow, the final days of the drive, funds should pour into the banks and bond houses as never before. Indeed, this is what will have to be done if New England is going to "come across."

However, there is no reason why New England should not raise its maximum assignment. With the three chief obstacles to success—pro-Germanism, overconfidence and apathy—well routed, the northeastern district may easily raise its portion. As speakers have pointed out time and again, it is a question of giving or lending to the Government. The war program calls for the expenditure of many billions of dollars in the next few months, and if the people will not lend their money to the Government at a high rate of interest, the Government will have to obtain it through taxation.

The necessity of making the second Liberty Loan of 1917 a huge success will be brought home to Bostonians tomorrow, when the three hundred and first regiment of infantry (Boston zone), 2500 strong, will march through the chief streets of the city, ending at the North Station, where numerous events have been arranged for the afternoon.

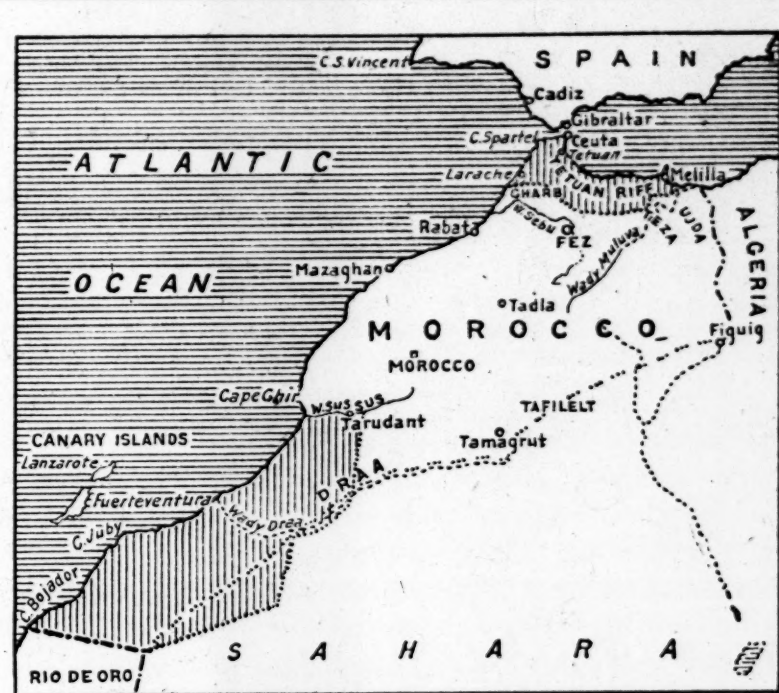
Two members of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England went to Camp Devens, Ayer, where the men are stationed, yesterday, and made arrangements with Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, in command of Camp Devens, and Col. Frank Tompkins, in command of the regiment, for their parade in Boston. The men will arrive by special train at the North Station at 1:30 and begin their march through the city an hour later.

Besides the parade of men from Camp Devens there will be two military parades in the forenoon. Two companies of fully equipped regulars from the coast defenses will leave Long Wharf at 9:30, headed by an army band, for Dewey Square, where a 45-minute rally will be held at the Liberty Cottage there. The men will then march through the business district to Boston Common, where they will gather about the Liberty Cottage for a celebration.

At 10:30 two more companies of regulars from the harbor fortifications will leave Rows Wharf for a parade through the business district to the North Station, where another 45-minute rally will be held, the band playing between each address. The parade will then proceed to Boston Common and join the other regulars in a huge rally at the cottage. Lieut. Godfrey L. Cabot is expected to fly over the Common in his hydroplane, dropping "bombs" of Liberty Loan literature, and S. F. Perkins, the kite expert, will probably be on hand to fly some of his kites with huge Liberty Loan circulars attached. Erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Boston now serving the United States, the new Liberty Mail on Boston Common will be formally dedicated by state and city officials on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. The program of the occasion was completed and made public yesterday by Mayor Curley.

The Mayor is to drive the first stake for the grading of the mall, and among other officials to be present are Governor McCall, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., commander of the department of the northeast, and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard. One thousand school children will comprise a chorus which will sing patriotic songs. John A. O'Shea, supervisor of music in the public schools, will direct the children. Miss Louise Badaracco and Alfred Denghausen will sing. Three tree elephants at Franklin park are to take part in the exercises, and four companies of the Massachusetts State

(Continued on page four, column four)



Shaded portion of Morocco represents Spanish zones

Central Powers, who are reported in active sympathy with new disturbances in the northern section of Morocco, are said to have given Raisuli large sums of money, with the object of fomenting an agitation in the region under French control, which appears on the map unshaded.

## SUNDAY SERVICES IN CAMPS PLANNED

Provision Made for Members of All Denominations—All Y. M. C. A. Buildings Tendered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is now possible to announce with accuracy what arrangements have been made for religious services in the army cantonments and camps of the United States. These arrangements are being worked out by John R. Mott of New York, who is conducting the work under direction of Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

On Sundays, all the soldiers who are members of evangelical denominations will unite in a service in the Y. M. C. A. building, to be conducted by that organization. The Roman Catholic service will be held in the Knights of Columbus building. It was found impracticable for each evangelical denomination, like the Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and others, to have separate services, so this problem has been solved by a union service in the Y. M. C. A. building.

For those whose service is radically different from that of the evangelical churches, arrangements have been made so that the Y. M. C. A. building may be used at some hour during the day on Sunday. This provides for the Protestant Episcopal, Christian Science and other denominations not otherwise provided for.

Mr. Fosdick received a letter on Thursday afternoon from Mr. Mott informing him of his readiness to arrange for Christian Science services in the camps on Sunday.

## ALABAMA JAIL USED FOR STORAGE OF HAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Since prohibition went into effect here, the South Side jail has become practically useless. The proposal has been made that it be converted into a manual training school for boys, as the building is new and modern in all respects and has immense grounds.

At the present time it is full of freshly cut sweet hay, as about \$2000 worth of hay has been raised during the year on these and nearby grounds, and it has been stored within the jail to be used by the city as needed during the winter.

## ITALY GETS SHIPS FROM UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Shipping Board has agreed to charter to the Italian Government approximately 25 American commandeered steamships of an aggregate of 100,000 deadweight tons, to relieve Italian shortage of shipping to transport vitally needed supplies.

Part of the ships chartered will be old and part new, and some may be taken from those on the way from the Great Lakes to the ocean. They will be used between the United States and Italian ports.

## SHOE CONTRACTS FOR MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department today awarded contracts for 150,000 pairs of shoes to three Massachusetts firms, as follows: French, Shriner & Urner of Boston, 28,000 pairs at \$4.68 a pair; Leonard & Barrows, Middleboro, Mass., 72,000 pairs at \$4.83 a pair; Hurley Shoe Company, Rockland, Mass., 50,000 pairs at \$4.79 a pair.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—A convention arranged between the French and British governments provides that citizens of military age should either return to serve in their own country or join the army of the country in which they reside.

## SPAIN CONFRONTS SERIOUS PROBLEM IN MOROCCAN ZONE

Raisuli, Former Brigand, Disappears With 8000 Men—His Attitude Is Traced Back to the German Consul at Tetuan

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—There is a fear that Spain's difficulties in Morocco may again become acute, and a new campaign become necessary. The new trouble has arisen through the sudden disappearance, with 8000 men, of Raisuli, the former brigand, with whom the Government had had a working arrangement for some time past. Although the new situation is not wholly unexpected, the circumstances attending it are of quite an extraordinary character.

For a long time, Raisuli appeared to have the whip hand of Spain, and no progress could be made while he was an active antagonist. Then an arrangement was made, which was severely criticized in Madrid, but the old brigand has never appeared since.

The Spanish Government, a few weeks ago, conceived the idea of appointing him to the office of Grand Vizier of Tetuan, by which they would obtain control over his actions, but Raisuli declared in advance that he would not accept the office. He has been continually on his guard and has never entered any walled town, while he has established himself as a sort of independent dictator in the Spanish zone, collects revenues and keeps them and generally acts as the supreme authority, to the humiliation of the Spanish administration.

There can be little doubt about the origin of Raisuli's present attitude. He has been in close communication with the German Consul at Tetuan for some time past, and has received large sums of money, with the object, as it is stated, of fomenting an agitation in the French zone. Instead of doing that, however, Raisuli formed the intention of declaring himself independent in the Spanish zone, and using money as seemed best with that object. The mountainous tribes, it is stated, have introduced his name into their prayers as the Caliph of Islam. They have lately much increased their supplies of arms and munitions. There are rumors everywhere that the Central Powers are in active sympathy with this new disturbance in Morocco and have indicated as much to their consuls, because of Spain's increasing inclination toward the Allies.

A German submarine not long since visited Larache, a port in the Spanish zone, and had long communications with the local authorities.

## Spanish Position Serious Action of Military Juntas in Spain Reviewed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The latest information as to the action of the military juntas of defense does nothing to mitigate the seriousness of the situation. It appears that the infantry junta, which was a ringleader on the occasion of the previous troubles, is the instigator again and appealed to the united juntas to address a message to the King, which was agreed to, although it is illegal for services to make any collective representation to the Crown. It is now stated that in this petition they will demand the dismissal of the existing Government, the abolition of the time-worn system of rotation of Liberal and Conservative ministries and a fundamental change in the governing classes of the country.

The most remarkable feature of the appeal, however, is the fact that now addressing the crown as previously when addressing the ministry a time limit is given for the granting of the demands. The Premier persists that he can deal satisfactorily with the situation, but doubt is general and even the newspapers, which have supported the Government, openly say that Señor Dato is hanging on to power when it is clear there is a demand for a change of Government. They add that if he has good reason to believe he can handle the crisis satisfactorily, as he may have, he should state it.

There is much significance in the fact that only a few days ago a parliamentary assembly issued the terms of a new constitution it wishes to see set up in Spain and a working agreement between the army malcontents and the assembly revolutionists is apprehended in many quarters. The situation is delicate in the extreme.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE MUST BE RETURNED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Socialist Radical Party at a general meeting has declared for the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France without bargaining or any plebiscite.

## WAR BOARD CHAIRMAN QUIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank A. Scott, Cleveland, O., chairman of the War Industry Board, resigned today because of indisposition.



## ADDRESS TO VOTERS LEFT ON THE TABLE

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Decides That Reference of Amendments to People Is Sufficient Recommendation

It was voted in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today to leave on the table the "address to the voters" relative to the three amendments which are to be submitted on a referendum at the state election, Nov. 6. The delegates decided that the reference of the amendments to a popular vote was a sufficient recommendation by the convention.

Opposition to the "address to the voters" came on its presentation in the convention yesterday by the committee on rules, and on motion of Mr. Luce of Waltham it was laid over today. This forenoon Mr. Luce moved immediate consideration, stating that the convention must act at once if the address were to be printed for the people before election day.

Mr. Lomasney opposed the motion because the three amendments are to be printed verbatim in some of the newspapers. An extra expense of \$5,000 to print the address would not be warranted, he argued. Furthermore, the address, with its statements of reasons for favoring the three amendments, would tend to become a basis for opinions of the Supreme Court, which, Mr. Lomasney believed, ought not to be made possible.

The initiative and referendum is still pending and the convention ought not to stick to its debate on this subject, continued Mr. Lomasney. Labor will be aroused if the initiative and referendum is not given the right of way. The rights of the minorities against the three amendments ought not to be infringed by the address.

Mr. Anderson of Newton spoke against the Luce motion, saying that it would not grieve him particularly if the address was defeated.

Mr. Winslow of Newton and Mr. Washburn of Worcester also were in opposition, whereupon the vote was taken and the Luce motion was defeated on a voice vote.

Returning to debate on the initiative and referendum, favorable action was urged and subsequently taken on an important amendment, and in a curious way. Yesterday, the convention decided an amendment of Mr. Luce that the initiative and referendum should not be used in connection with measures entailing the appropriation of money. Mr. Creamer of Lynn, hoping to insure defeat of the amendment, moved reconsideration, stating that he hoped reconsideration would not prevail. Because of the lateness of the hour, his motion to amend went over today.

When the subject was reached this forenoon, Mr. Creamer asked for unanimous consent to withdraw his motion to reconsider. Objection was made, and the motion could not be withdrawn. Apparently the complexion of the House had changed overnight, because after considerable discussion and a slight change in wording, the Luce amendment was adopted by a vote of 117 to 109.

As adopted, the amendment provides that the initiative and referendum shall not be used in connection with any law "making a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the Commonwealth."

Mr. Walker of Brookline stated today that he and other supporters of the initiative and referendum are preparing a substitute initiative and referendum plan which may be offered for the resolution now under discussion, which has been greatly modified by amendments.

The convention late yesterday reaffirmed its vote of Tuesday whereby an amendment was adopted exempting the judiciary from the operation of the initiative and referendum. A motion to reconsider the amendment was defeated yesterday by a vote of 121 to 72.

An amendment offered by Mr. Luce of Waltham providing that no measure appropriating money should be petitioned for by the initiative and referendum was defeated by a vote of 139 to 115. Another amendment, offered by the same delegate, excluding private and special legislation from the operation of the initiative and referendum fell by a vote of 140 to 123.

The Luce amendment providing for a referendum board to pass upon details of all measures which were about to be referred to the voters under the initiative and referendum plan, was also defeated.

Late in the afternoon Messrs. Ross of New Bedford and Walker of Brookline complained of alleged attempts to modify the initiative and referendum resolution so that it would be practically useless, the former delegate criticizing the convention because of the adoption of certain weak amendments. Much interest was aroused by a remark of Mr. Walker that at the next stage of proceedings the convention "would have an opportunity to vote on a real initiative and referendum measure." This was interpreted to mean that some of the initiative and referendum men are considering the offering of a substitute resolution which will be much broader in scope than the present measure in its amended form.

The convention rejected an order of Mr. Adams of Quincy for a recess committee to consider the general economic conditions of the world in consequence of the war.

## SECRET TREATIES OPPOSED IN FRANCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. Barthou, speaking in the Chamber today, denounced secret treaties. For the past seven years France had thus been tied. "Such things must not happen again. France had a right to know."

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In paying a tribute to all allied armies, M. Barthou said he was indignant at the very idea that they should not give the same support and confidence to the Russian revolutionary army as to the imperial army. Russia was resisting the German thrust and he was glad to see no one talked of abandoning Russia.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Government, 288 to 137. A general political debate was started by interpellations. M. Victor Augagneur, an Independent Socialist, who has been Minister of Marine, Public Works and Public Instruction in various cabinets, asked an explanation of the circumstances under which the whole Cabinet resigned in order to change a single portfolio, eliminating M. Ribot as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Representing the Socialist group, Deputy Montet submitted an interpellation on foreign policy.

## SINN FEIN CONVENTION MEETS IN DUBLIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Sinn Fein met for the first time in Dublin, Ireland, a large number of young priests, held a convention yesterday, in the Mansion House here, and declared in favor of a clean cut from England. Arthur Griffith, in his presidential address, vigorously denied that Sinn Fein were supported by German gold. The movement was carried on, he said, by thousands working without fee. They got all the gold and all the service they needed from the Irish people.

A provisional constitution for government of Ireland "according to Sinn Fein principles" was laid before the convention. It stated that Sinn Fein aimed at securing international recognition of Ireland as an independent republic, having achieved which the Irish people might then, by referendum, freely choose their own form of government. This object should be attained, it was declared, through the Sinn Fein organization, which should, in the name of the Irish people, deny the right and oppose the will of the British Parliament and British Crown or any other foreign government, to legislate for Ireland; make use of any and every means available to render impotent the power of England to hold Ireland in subjection by military force or otherwise, and, whereas no law made without the authority and consent of the Irish people was ever, or could ever, be binding on their conscience, therefore, in accordance with a decision of a previous convention, a constituent assembly should be convoked, comprising persons chosen by Irish constituencies, as a supreme national authority to speak and act in the name of the Irish people, and to formulate measures for the welfare of the Irish people. A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Professor de Valera, M. P., was unanimously elected president of the Sinn Fein convention today. His choice was hailed by Count Plunkett as particularly appropriate. "We are now headed by a statesman as well as by a soldier," he asserted.

Mr. Walsby of Worcester also were in opposition, whereupon the vote was taken and the Luce motion was defeated on a voice vote.

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The convention rejected an order of Mr. Adams of Quincy for a recess committee to consider the general economic conditions of the world in consequence of the war.

## LANDS TO BE RECLAIMED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Making an inspection trip through Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and California, Judge W. R. King, chief of the United States reclamation service, visited Salt Lake, says the News. The reclamation of 35,000,000 acres of swamp and alkaline land will be undertaken after the war by the Government, he announced, as a result of the passage of the Chamberlain bill in Congress.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

main reasons for launching this offensive. First, the Italian summer offensive placed the Austrian lines from the Bainsizza Plateau to the Adriatic in a precarious position, so that an offensive on the northern flank is probably intended as an effective diversion. Secondly, it is stated that the Germans mistakenly believe the Italian nation to be war-weary and that a decisive blow at this time should prove, from the Austro-German point of view, an effective influence for discussion in Italy.

On the French Aisne front, as was widely expected, General Petain's advance northeast of Soissons has been followed by some further modification in the German lines. Meanwhile, reports which are coming to hand of the burning of homesteads and the cutting down of fruit trees which presaged the former retreat from the Noyon salient, are causing speculation as to imminence of a further and more general withdrawal.

## Italian Troops Withdrawing

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The evacuation by Italian troops of Bainsizza Plateau was officially announced today. The pressure of the Austro-German drive in that sector forced the move. "From Mt. Maggiore west to Auzza we have withdrawn our boundary, evacuating the Bainsizza Plateau," the statement said.

## Combined Attack in Flanders

LONDON, England (Friday)—British and French forces in Flanders joined in another great drive today. "Northeast of Ypres British and French troops attacked at 5:55 this morning and made satisfactory progress," Sir Douglas Haig reported. "Main line heavily during the latter part of the night, and is continuing today," the official statement added.

## Germans Claim New Gains

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Austro-German forces in their drive on the Italian front have already captured 20,000 prisoners and taken 300 guns, today's official statement declared.

Regarding the operations on the western front, the statement says: "Nocturnal Anglo-French attacks failed everywhere. The enemy troops attacked at several points since dawn."

"Along the Chemin des Dames, the French advanced into the Ailette region. We were unsuccessful in holding Pion and have withdrawn behind the canal southeast of Chavignon."

## Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report, issued on Thursday, follows:

Italian front: In military comradeship, the German and Austro-Hungarian troops on Wednesday attacked side by side in battle against their former allies. Advancing to the east on a front of over 30 kilometers, after short but intensive artillery preparation, our tried divisions broke through the Italian Isonzo front in the Flitsch basin at Tolmino.

Strong enemy positions barring the valleys were overrun in the first thrust, notwithstanding the stubborn defense. Our troops scaled steep mountain slopes and stormed an enemy point of support which crowned the heights. Rain rendered difficult an advance in the rugged mountain land, but its effects everywhere were overcome.

Desperate resistance by the Italians had to be broken down many times in fierce hand-to-hand engagements. The fighting is proceeding.

Up to this evening more than 10,000 prisoners, including divisional and brigade staffs, and rich booty in guns and war materials, had been announced.

Western theater, front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders a stronger fire was directed throughout the day on the fighting zone between the coast and Blanken Lake. From there to the Lys the enemy troops in some sectors directed waves of fire, which increased toward evening to a most violent drumfire, from Houthulst Wood to Passchendaele.

No large attacks ensued.

In Artois and near St. Quentin there were forefired engagements favorable to us.

## Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The official report made public on Thursday says:

Following on the activity of their artillery already reported, the enemy forces delivered another strong counter-attack on Wednesday evening south of Houthulst Forest. Their troops were again completely repulsed.

Successful raids were made on Wednesday afternoon and early in the night by Gloucester, Worcester and Berkshire troops against the enemy position between Roux and Gavrelle. Many Germans were killed and enemy dugouts destroyed. We captured a machine gun.

The report from Sir Douglas Haig last night reads:

A raid attempted by the enemy forces on Wednesday night east of Loos was met with rifle and machine-gun fire and failed to reach our wire. Early this morning two hostile raiding parties attacked our line north of La Bassée Canal. One party was repulsed by our fire before reaching our trenches; the other succeeded in entering our trenches, but was driven out. One of our men is missing.

We captured a few prisoners during the night in patrol encounters east of Poelcapelle. Our artillery has been active during the day on the battle front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday

cial statement issued on Thursday night reads:

"Our troops carried out this morning a general advance beyond the positions reached on Wednesday evening, extending to the Oise-Aisne Canal. The village and forest of Pinon are in our hands, as well as the village of Pargny-Flain. South of Flain, where our patrols penetrated, we occupied the farms of St. Martin and La Chapelle Ste. Berthe."

The enemy forces, under our pressure, were compelled to abandon important material, including a score of cannons of which several were howitzers of 150. The total number of cannons captured by us since Oct. 23 is about 126, to which may be added several hundred minenwerfer and machine guns.

In the course of the day we took more than 2000 prisoners. The number of prisoners taken since the opening of the operation exceeds 12,000, of whom more than 200 are officers.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans followed up their bombardment, indicated this morning, of our positions in the Chaume Wood with an attack which our fire arrested.

Belgian communication. Our artillery has been very active during the course of the last two days. On the 24th more than 20 enemy batteries were subjected to our destructive fires; numerous observatories and enemy works were violently bombarded. Barrage fires by our artillery and machine-guns were carried on the same organizations while during the night the German positions were shelled. On Oct. 25 our aviation gave effective aid to these various operations.

Eastern theater, Oct. 24: There was feeble artillery activity along the whole front by reason of the bad weather. Grenade fighting took place against our new positions west of Lake Ochrida.

An earlier statement follows:

North of the Aisne the situation in the sector between Bray-en-Laonnois and Chavignon was not changed during the night. On the front between Mont des Singes and Chavignon our troops made further progress and reached Rohay farm.

The number of prisoners taken up to Wednesday night in this region exceeds 500.

There were vigorous artillery engagements in the region of Cerny-en-Laonnois, especially in the sector of Vauxmaisons. We dispersed German patrols which attempted to approach our lines east of Cerny. An attack on the Sapigneul bridgehead, which the enemy troops made after a violent bombardment, was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was heavy artillery fighting in the sector of Eparges where carried out a detailed operation which enabled us to bring back prisoners.

German aviators threw down two bombs on Nancy. There were no victims.

## Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The official report issued on Thursday says:

Northern front: The enemy troops left their advanced positions and retired about 15 miles in the Riga region, near the Pskov high road and in the sector of the Little Jaeger River. On Tuesday the enemy forces were reported on the line of Rodenops Turkan, on the Little Jaeger River.

Our vanguards have lost touch with the retreating Germans. Our scouting detachments advanced to the Metini farm on the Little Jaeger valley, encountering the enemy troops. In their retreat the Germans destroyed all buildings and roads and blew up the bridges. New German attempts to fraternize have been observed in some sectors in the Dvina region.

Baltic Sea: Enemy attempts to land a small detachment in the region of Tomba, eight miles south of Werder, were repelled by the fire of our coastal-guard detachments.

## Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The official report issued on Thursday states:

On Wednesday morning after an interval of a few hours, the enemy troops resumed the heavy bombardment all along the front with a specially destructive fire on that portion between the southern slopes of Monte Rombon and the northern edge of the Bainsizza Plateau, where afterward a strong Italian attack was launched.

The narrowness of the Sagro resisted the hostile attack, which was repulsed, favored by a thick mist which rendered useless our barrage fire, the enemy forces succeeded in breaking through our advanced lines on the left bank of the Isonzo.

Taking advantage of their bridgehead of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, they then brought the battle on to the slopes of the right bank of the river.

At the same time, powerful attacks were made to the west of Volpik, on the Bainsizza Plateau, and on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele, but these were kept in check by our troops, which in the course of successive counter-attacks captured a few hundred prisoners.

On the Carso a violent enemy bombardment was effectively countered by our batteries.

## CHICAGO RETAILERS BLAME WHOLESALERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Federal Food Administration is getting under way in fixing prices here, but yet retailers in many cases have not met the government figures. In justification, the cry has been sent up that wholesalers refuse to sell at prices fixed by the Government. This charge brought out on Thursday, a general denial from wholesalers.

Shortage of sugar is explained by the Illinois Food Administration as partial cause of retailers' lack of compliance. Harry A. Wheeler, the Administrator, expresses confidence that the fixing prices here, but yet retailers in many cases have not met the government figures. In justification, the cry has been sent up that wholesalers refuse to sell at prices fixed by the Government. This charge brought out on Thursday, a general denial from wholesalers.

## EDISON FIGURES ARE CRITICIZED

Corporation Counsel Sullivan Speaks in Rebuttal at Hearing on Boston Contract

The claim of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company that it loses about \$135,000 a year on its 10-year contract with the city of Boston was described as "the climax of a long series of misrepresentations" by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, speaking this morning in rebuttal of the argument of Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the company, in the arbitration proceedings before the Gas and Electric Light Commission.

Mr. Ives had said that the cost of furnishing the street lighting service in Boston was \$614,510 a year, but the company received only \$479,713. The total loss to the company would be, it was said, about \$135,000.

Mr. Sullivan said that the company's figures would indicate it was getting a return of about 1.65 per cent on its investment in the city's street lighting, compared with the 6 per cent or more which it collects from the general customer, although throughout the case it has repudiated the idea that the city is entitled to preferential treatment.

"The extraordinary feature of this situation," he said, "is that if the company made a contract at a loss, it did it with its eyes open. The Edison company is not a charitable institution; it is organized for profit, and its history proves that it has lived up to the purpose of its organization."

The prices in the contract, he said, are mainly the same as those in the 1909 contract, for the acceptance of which the company waged a vigorous campaign against the earnest protest of prominent citizens that the rates in it were too high. "Not only was the profit in the 1909 contract large enough to satisfy the company, but it justified it in reducing the rates still further when it made the 1914 contract."

If the company's present claim of loss is true, he emphasized, it must have lost a considerable sum on the 1909 contract. "In other words," he said, "if the claim of the company's counsel is true, it proves that President Edgar did not deal fairly with his stockholders when he made the contract with the city in 1912. On this ground the stockholders ought to remove their president for deliberately involving them in a loss of \$1,350,000 under a 10-year contract with the city."

Mr. Sullivan repeated his criticism that the investment and operating costs of the company have been inflated to enable it to maintain excessive prices for the lamps in the street lighting service. "The growth of the Edison Company business under the management of President Edgar and his associate," said Mr. Sullivan, "and the history of its financial success is utterly inconsistent with the assumption that they had lost all their business sense on the two occasions when they were making important contracts for five and ten-year periods with the city of Boston."

Mr. Ives concluded the main portion of his argument late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sullivan was given two hours this morning for rebuttal, and Mr. Ives two hours this afternoon.

Mr. Ives yesterday presented a statement to show that for each of the 10 years of the contract the company is entitled to \$13,479.10 more than it will get under the agreement. The company's total price, he said, was \$134,791 too low. He added that the price was not established after a scientific inquiry, but was the result of a trade with Mayor Curley, who asked President Edgar of the company for a contract that would save the city \$100,000 a year. Mr. Edgar did some figuring, and the contract was the result, the president believing he could do the work and save the city \$75,000 a year. "If he were asked to do the same thing now," Mr. Ives said, "he would not do it. It was not until the original document was signed that the company's engineers made a computation of the cost of supplying the service and discovered that the company would pay \$614,510 to supply the city, while the revenue yield would be but \$479,713."

The criticism which Mr. Sullivan had directed against the purchase of the Massachusetts Avenue property of the company, declaring it to be unnecessary and 25 years ahead of a demand for it, was answered by Mr. Ives with the statement that it was a prudent investment and evidence of the foresight of the company's management. If it had put off the purchase, the cost would have been much higher. "The company, by buying now," he said, "has made provision against the future, which the future will justify."

He said also that the company had properly included in its capital account the investment in the welfare buildings it had erected on the property. Mr. Sullivan has said this was an improper charge against the city.

In determining the amount to be charged the city, Mr. Ives continued, the company had considered that its investment in street lighting amounted to 7 1/2 per cent of its total investment, and had used this in making its calculations. "We have tried to average costs to all classes of business just as accurately as we possibly could," he said.

## M. LENOIR'S FUNDS IN LE JOURNAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Friday)—M. Lenoir, in course of examination on the question of the origin of the funds which he invested in Le Journal, stated that in the spring of 1915 he promised his help to a Zurich manufacturer named Schoeller, who told him he wished to get control of one of the important French press organs. M. Lenoir asked for a commission of

500,000 francs and for a similar one for M. Desouches. He mentioned Le Journal to Schoeller, and sold him his shares in the paper. Le Journal recalls an attempt made by M. Lenoir and Desouches to get rid of Senator Humbert, so as to put a stop to his patriotic campaign.

Le Journal refers to a letter from M. Mouthon, its representative in Switzerland, intrusting M. Pasha, former Ambassador of Turkey in Paris, with a mission of inquiry in the Central Empires. These instructions were totally altered by M. Lenoir, who told M. Pasha to support Germany at the expense of Great Britain. Senator Humbert has requested M. Pashkevitch to open inquiry into the work of his mission to America at the beginning of the war so as to put an end to his enemies' insinuations.

## MR. BONAR LAW TO ASK NEW CREDIT

British Chancellor of Exchequer Announces Need of £400,000,000 Until December

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, announced today that on Tuesday he will ask the House of Commons for a credit for £400,000,000 to finance the war until December, at which time an additional credit will be asked.

## Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The Government were defeated in the House of Commons by 44 votes to 35 on the financial resolution of the petroleum production bill. The debate took place in a thin House, but there proved to be very strong opposition to the plan of giving landlords royalties in the event of petroleum being discovered in their property.

An amendment was moved to omit the authorization for the payment of a royalty and was supported by Mr. Adamson, the new chairman of the Labor Party and by Mr. Herbert Samuel. Mr. Walter Long, in charge of the bill, contended that the royalty was very moderate. Following a division, Mr. Walter Long immediately moved to report progress and Mr. Herbert Samuel and others pointed out that the division did not represent a want of confidence in the Government. The House then adjourned.

## SCHOOLS CLOSE TO SAVE COTTON CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Because of a shortage of farm labor, which makes it impossible to engage help to gather the big cotton crop of Oklahoma, federal farm agents have requested State Superintendent R. H. Wilson to authorize the dismissal of a large number of rural schools for a period of two weeks.

It is hoped by this method to release enough school children to pick the cotton. F. F. Ferguson, federal farm agent, stated on Thursday that much Oklahoma cotton is being wasted. He says that there are at least 300,000 bales of cotton that must be picked now in order to save them. State Superintendent Wilson has complied with the request and will immediately mail out hundreds of letters requesting rural schools in cotton districts to close at once.

## RUSSIAN COUNCIL'S VIEWS ON BELGIUM

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—

"Untrammelled sovereignty, independence in all foreign affairs, and compensation from a proposed international damage fund," is what the Petrograd Central Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates believes should be considered in connection with Belgium's future. The views were formally expressed today by that body in answer to a letter from the Belgian Minister, M. Destree.

## LOAN BONDS FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York was showered with Liberty Loan literature from the skies again today. C. F. Bragg piloted a biplane which after circling over the city, started up the Hudson River to Albany.

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE IS INDORSED BY THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

that there is no application of democracy which they do not believe in. "I feel, therefore, that I am standing on the firmest foundations of the age in bidding godspeed to the cause which you represent and in expressing the ardent hope that the people of New York may realize the great occasion which faces them on election day and may respond to it in noble fashion."

## Suffragists Encouraged

Party Thinks President's Statement Will Have Great Weight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party are enthusiastic over President Wilson's encouragement, extended to their committee in Washington yesterday. They feel assured that the weight which the President has thrown on the side of woman suffrage will win the ballot for them at the polls Nov. 6. Some apathy, it is stated has been noticeable among the voters, due, largely, it is thought, to the prominence of war and majority issues, but it is felt that the President's words have brought home to every voter the importance of the coming election both to the women of the State, and to the nation as well, for it is claimed that a victory in New York will afford a great impetus to the suffrage cause all over the country.

Party members are particularly pleased at the success of their "peaceful persuasion" methods, and they point to the fact that they have accomplished more, with the President, by using calm reason than the pickets in Washington have been able to obtain by persistent militant methods.

Suffragists are now completing their plans for the woman suffrage parade here Saturday. The parade is to start at Washington Square at 3 p. m., and to proceed up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street. The divisions will include officers, leaders and workers of the State and City Woman Suffrage Parties, mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers and sailors, women in industry, business women, professional women and teachers, tax paying women, women who have rendered patriotic service, and representatives of the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage and of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

## Law Held Unconstitutional

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana Supreme Court today affirmed the decision of the lower court and held unconstitutional the law passed by the last Legislature granting the right of vote to women.

The decision is expected to have a vital effect on municipal elections which will be held throughout Indiana early in November. On account of the decision it is possible that women will not be able to vote for six years in the State, as that long a period is required to change the constitution.

## KAISER TALKS TO BULGARIAN LEADERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Vienna telegram to the Koelnische Zeitung states that the Kaiser during his stay in Sofia came into the closest contact with the Bulgarian opposition leaders, except the Russophile, Dr. Danef, who, with his greatly diminished party, has sunk into insignificance.

The message adds that the Polish question was the chief subject of Herr von Kuehmann's conversations with Count Czernin in Vienna, and, as a complete agreement resulted, there is a prospect of speedy and important decisions being reached by the Central Empires.

Meanwhile, Count Karolyi, writing in the Hungarian Socialist organ New-sava, states that he proposed to the German Foreign Secretary the conversion of Alsace-Lorraine, or part of it, into a buffer state, but von Kuehmann declared Germany would never agree to such a solution.

To Residents of Boston and the Suburban Districts:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, an international daily newspaper, will be delivered by carrier every week day afternoon to your home or office for 80 cents a month. You may telephone your order to Back Bay 4330, or address THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston.







## LOAN WELL ON WAY TOWARDS MAXIMUM

Total of \$3,200,000,000 Known to Have Been Passed—Officials Urge Continued Efforts to Obtain Big Oversubscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Positive evidence is at hand that \$3,200,000,000 has already been subscribed to the second Liberty Loan, and the total may be higher. Workers throughout the country are confident that the maximum total of \$5,000,000,000 will be reached through the efforts which will be put forth during the two remaining days of the campaign.

Although the difference between the \$3,200,000,000 now subscribed and the total hoped for by Secretary McAdoo at the outset of the campaign on Oct. 1 is great, the determination of the millions of volunteer workers throughout the country is of such a degree as to overcome the existing obstacles, it is felt.

Director Price and Albert S. Clair, of the publicity bureau of the Liberty Loan, say that the grand total may aggregate an amount approximating \$5,000,000,000 and they give as their reasons the fact that returns from many districts have not yet been sent to the treasury. For instance, numerous rural communities, according to Mr. S. Clair, have subscribed large amounts and have not yet reported their subscriptions at all, as they have been waiting until the end of the campaign before doing so.

Official returns for all Federal Reserve districts, showing subscriptions up to the close of business on Wednesday night, total \$2,025,543,300.

The official and unofficial reports follow:

|                     | Official      | Unofficial    |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Boston .....        | \$237,300,000 | \$300,000,000 |
| New York .....      | \$85,000,000  | 1,350,000,000 |
| Philadelphia .....  | \$5,100,000   | 280,000,000   |
| Cleveland .....     | \$24,370,000  | 200,000,000   |
| Richmond .....      | \$8,754,000   | 120,000,000   |
| Atlanta .....       | 19,618,000    | 60,000,000    |
| Chicago .....       | \$29,115,000  | 425,000,000   |
| St. Louis .....     | \$6,550,000   | 125,000,000   |
| Minneapolis .....   | \$9,250,000   | 100,000,000   |
| Kansas City .....   | \$6,024,000   | 120,000,000   |
| Dallas .....        | \$24,815,000  | 65,000,000    |
| San Francisco ..... | \$2,247,300   | 120,000,000   |

Total .....

Nevada has more than \$2,000,000 subscribed. Idaho is 50 per cent ahead of its minimum quota.

Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and Richmond districts are having consistent sales. All are making for the maximum mark. In Boston \$2 out of \$5 Chicago was asked to subscribe the day after the first three showed first Liberty bonds and declared they would buy more if they were able.

Chicago, far in excess of its total for the first loan campaign, is determinedly striving for the maximum mark. Banks there will remain open on Saturday night, and savings banks are putting on extra help to handle loan business.

"Quiet optimism prevails, but everybody realizes tremendous efforts must be made if we are to attain the maximum goal," a message from the Lord Northcliffe was one of Chicago's Liberty Day subscribers. He subscribed to the amount of \$10,000.

Minneapolis the commission still is to arrive at the Liberty Day. The result was large, but thus far estimates are being made on the city of Minneapolis alone has subscribed over \$25,000,000.

are going straight toward our maximum goal of \$200,000,000. St. Pauls declared after passing its minimum mark. Women and Boy Scouts are doing good work there, as they are in many other cities.

Mass City had little to report, as sales were made in all the districts in this Liberty Day, but have not yet been completed. Districts estimated to have passed minimum totals are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. Atlanta, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Dallas all are believed to be near their minimum.

In every district efforts are being made to reach the high mark. Every committee understands that the loan already is a success by the \$1,000,000,000 mark having been reached, but they desire to make it the highest kind of a success by going still higher.

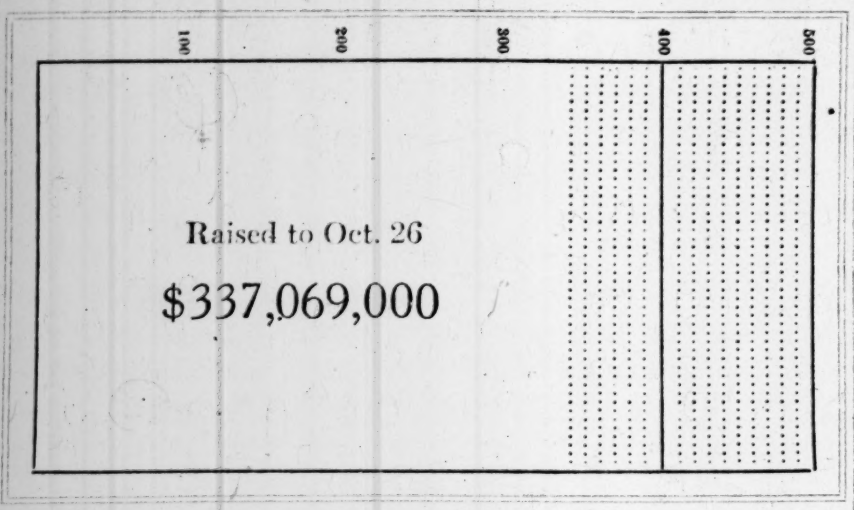
The erroneous impression prevails in many sections that no oversubscriptions will be accepted. The subscriptions for 50 per cent of the amount subscribed above \$3,000,000,000 will be accepted, Secretary McAdoo has announced. Hence if \$5,000,000,000 were subscribed \$4,000,000,000 worth of bonds would be issued, and the work of soliciting an additional \$1,000,000,000 worth of bonds during the next loan campaign would be saved.

New York's Liberty Loan total reached \$1,135,000,000 at noon today. Leaders of the campaign began to speed up program to drive the figure to a billion and a half before Saturday night. Sixty million has been recorded today, and as much more is expected by nightfall.

Next to New York, the results in the Atlanta and Dallas districts on Wednesday gave the most encouragement. The enthusiasm aroused started in both of them on Liberty Day and continues. Both declared Wednesday night that they surely would reach their minimum quotas.

Reports from San Francisco districts were highly encouraging, the same enthusiasm still prevailing there as when Secretary McAdoo made his speaking tour on the coast. California is contributing heavily in every section, particularly in San Francisco, while Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho and Utah are finishing strong. San Francisco is keeping its banks open evenings to take subscriptions. Washington says it "certainly will augment its totals daily." San Diego has oversubscribed its allotment. Oregon as yet is \$20,000,000 under its minimum allotment but says:

## THE \$500,000,000 SHARE OF LIBERTY LOAN NEW ENGLAND IS RAISING



\$337,069,000, shown by the white part, is the amount subscribed to Oct. 26 by patriotic citizens, who must clear away dotted part by Oct. 27.

It will easily make the low mark. Arizona has its minimum allotment, and still is campaigning.

### Call to Reluctant Dollar

Secretary McAdoo Says Now Is Time to Go Over the Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A plea for subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan from the reluctant dollar was uttered by Secretary McAdoo on his return to the Capital from a coast-to-coast speaking tour in behalf of the loan. "Every willing dollar has come forward and joined the ranks of the patriots," he said. "Let every reluctant dollar come forward and surrender before Oct. 29."

By the result of the second Liberty Loan campaign, the secretary declared, can be judged whether freedom and democracy or the Kaiser and autocracy appeals to this country. The statement follows:

"So far as America is concerned, the second great battle in our war with the Kaiser is represented by the second Liberty Loan. This battle will end within two days. Will it be a victory for freedom and democracy, or will it be a victory for the Kaiser and autocracy? It is for the American people to answer.

"For 25 days the patriotic army of Liberty Loan workers and loyal citizens of this great republic have been vigorously bombarding the strongholds of the American dollar. Every willing dollar has come forward and joined the ranks of the patriots. Let every reluctant dollar come forward and surrender before Oct. 29.

"Now is the time to go over the top. If there are any trenches in America manned by the forces of indifference, greed or treason, they are backed by the Kaiser and his hosts of autocracy and militarism. We must smash those trenches in this Liberty Loan campaign and destroy all that is within them, so that they may be no obstacle in the way of greater victories for succeeding Liberty Loans."

### New York Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the celebration here, which was postponed from Liberty Day, 20,000 people, following a British tank, marched up Fifth Avenue to Central Park. Here, amid Liberty Loan bombardment from airplanes, the captured German submarine, U C 5, was rechristened the "U-Buy-A-Bond."

In the parade up Fifth Avenue the tank was manned by the crew which had taken it into battle in Flanders.

When the marchers joined the 30,000 spectators in the Sheep Meadow to witness the rechristening of the German U-boat, enthusiasm reached its height, the standard of the German Empire was first lowered from the wireless staff of the U-boat and the colors of Great Britain and America were then run up.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels delivered an address in the Sheep Meadow in which he referred to the country's naval activities.

"We have rechristened this boat today," Mr. Daniels said, "but if I were to attend the christening of every ship the navy launches for the next year, I would attend a christening every day. America is mobilized to strengthen the navy, our first arm of defense. We are now building as many destroyers as the facilities of our country will permit."

"I dare say nobody except sailors understand what it is to tread the deck of a destroyer going at fast speed in the North Sea. There is no service a man can render calling for more nerve and sacrifice. And yet I do not believe there is a man in the navy who isn't anxious for that service. They come and beg to be sent upon it, because where the fighting is the hottest is where the naval officer and the naval recruit wishes to be."

A Caproni airplane, driven by Lieutenant Rasnati of the Royal Italian Flying Corps, and carrying six passengers, and a scout biplane driven by Lieutenant Baldioli flew to the city from Mineola, and after circling over City Hall and the buildings of lower Manhattan flew northward, bombarding the crowds gathered in the Sheep Meadow with Liberty Loan bombs.

The New York Federal Reserve district now gives fair promise of reaching its maximum quota of \$1,500,000,000 of the second Liberty Loan. Yesterday, total subscriptions were reported as \$140,000,000 for this district, which brings the total for the entire campaign to \$1,075,000,000.

The amount subscribed yesterday makes it a banner day for the second loan. It is expected that today and tomorrow, final days of the campaign, will find the banks overwhelmed with subscriptions from persons whose patriotism has just been aroused, some of them by the parade and others by Liberty Loan speakers and the miniature banks or subscription-receiving

## NEW ENGLAND ON LAST GREAT DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

Guard and a detail from the navy yard will be on duty.

The new mall extends from the Shaw memorial, in front of the State House at Beacon Street, across the Common to a point on Tremont Street nearly opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. It was designed by Arthur Shurtleff, a Boston landscape architect, and was approved by the City Planning Board, of which Ralph Adams Cram is chairman, and by other architects of the city.

The purpose of the mall is to make possible a better view of the State House from the Common. The central feature of the plan is a broad walk, 120 feet wide, and two walks 20 feet wide, bordering a grass plot 80 feet wide in the center. Along both sides are rows of English elms. The Brewer fountain has been removed to a position opposite the cathedral, and the steps at the Shaw memorial are now in process of being widened. The work has been carried on under the direction of John Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department.

Among the subscriptions to the loan "to make the world safe for democracy," today, were: Hornblower and Weeks Company, \$1,000,000, making its total \$4,000,000; American Glue Company, \$1,000,000, making its total \$400,000; Fourth Atlantic National Bank, \$1,000,000; Noyes-Buick Company, \$300,000; National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., \$100,000, making its total \$400,000; F. S. Mosley, \$500,000, making its total \$4,000,000; William W. Wood for the American Woolen Company, \$500,000; International Trust Company, \$200,000; American Hardware Company, New Britain, Conn., \$600,000; Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Company, \$1,500,000.

An additional subscription of \$200,000 was made yesterday by the Equitable Life Insurance Company. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., yesterday subscribed for \$150,000 worth of Liberty bonds through the Old Colony Trust Company of this city.

The Massachusetts Auxiliary of the Naval Relief Society, of which Mrs. William R. Rush, wife of Captain Rush, commandant of the first naval district, is president, today voted to purchase \$200,000 worth of Liberty bonds. The interest on the bonds will be turned over to a fund for the relief of dependents of enlisted men in the navy. The first naval district up to the close of business last night had \$700,000 worth of subscriptions to the loan, and it is expected that when the campaign closes tomorrow the district will be able to report \$1,000,000. The Charlestown Navy Yard reports subscriptions totaling \$165,000 at noon today.

A total of \$1,482,850 was reached at 1 p. m. today in the drive of the grain, flour and allied trades of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The original aim of the drive was for \$1,000,000.

Liberty bonds were bought at the Liberty Cottage on Boston Common yesterday by members of the classes of 1922 and 1923 of the Girls' Latin School for a scholarship fund to be used toward sending one of the girls to college. Each girl rang the Liberty bell in front of the cottage after the bonds were purchased.

With 16,700 officers and enlisted men in the department of the northeast, already 12,500, or 75 per cent of them, have bought \$1,500,000 bonds. Fifteen companies, or units, have reported that every man has bought at least one Liberty bond.

Yesterday, the fourth day of the campaign carried on by the Massachusetts State Guard, the total sales amounted to \$2,095,000, and there was every indication that this will be nearly doubled before tomorrow night.

Liberty Loan campaigners at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., anticipated today that a total of \$2,000,000 would be raised for the second Liberty Loan before the campaign is brought to a close at midnight Saturday. Lieut. Col. E. K. Massee, judge advocate-general and loan campaign manager, received instructions to continue the drive all day Saturday. It was announced that for the 24 hours ending at noon today a total of \$300,000 had been received for the loan from the officers and men of the seventy-sixth division, bringing the grand total up to \$1,706,050.

The Boston Y. M. C. Union, 48 Boylston Street, has raised subscriptions amounting to \$17,050 in its campaign, which has been in progress all this week.

The civic department of the Boston Y. M. C. Union will hold the patriotic rally this evening which was postponed from the evening of Liberty Day. It will be held on the Common, opposite Winter Street, beginning at 7:30, and will include the official Liberty Loan motion picture.

The children of the Gaston School, South Boston, succeeded in raising enough money in a single day to purchase a Liberty bond.

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chase a Liberty bond for the school, while their parents at the same time pledged more than \$1000 for bonds.

### Malden Holds Loan Rallies

Malden had a patriotic celebration last night which netted upwards of \$10,000 worth of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Nearly 15,000 gathered in City Hall Square and subscriptions to the loan for democracy were received up to midnight.

The feature was an automobile parade through the chief business streets. At many places the parade was halted and imitation bombs exploded. Speakers then told of the urgent need of making the loan a success. A band was on hand to arouse enthusiasm. Some of the speakers were Mayor Charles M. Blodgett of Malden, Capt. C. Davis Berg, U. S. A., Judge Thomas P. Riley of the Malden Municipal Court and Alexander Kerr.

To date 213 subscriptions aggregating \$1,055,000. One subscription for \$100,000 was made by Congressman Alvin T. Fuller yesterday.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE SAID TO PROGRESS

Advance of Movement in Massachusetts Described at State Association Meeting

Advance of the woman suffrage movement in Massachusetts was reported at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Boston yesterday when an increase of more than 30,000 in the membership was announced. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell opened the meeting with an address on the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment and its advantages, and spoke of the indorsement of woman suffrage by the Massachusetts Democratic party. She told of the concerted efforts suffragists were making in various avenues of war relief, such as knitting of garments, canning and other conservation of foods, and sale of Liberty bonds, and urged that every woman bring pressure to bear for the federal suffrage amendment.

After reports from the secretary and treasurer a letter from Mrs. Gertrude H. Leonard, stating her resignation as first vice-president of the State organization, was read. Mrs. Mary H. Page offered a resolution that the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association express its deep appreciation of Mrs. Leonard's untiring, efficient and devoted service to the suffrage cause as chairman of the executive board of the association, which was adopted. The vacancy caused by Mrs. Leonard's resignation was filled by the election of Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson.

Mrs. B. F. Pittman, chairman of the

ways and means committee, told of the effort being made to make the coming Bay State Patriotic Bazaar the finest one ever held. Leagues in various portions of the State will have booths at the bazaar, held Nov. 12 to 14 in the Copley Plaza. Of the general funds raised at the bazaar, one-half will go to a fund for the one hundred and second regiment, which left for France with only about \$2 per man in its emergency fund.

In connection with the legislative report it was brought out that of six women in the United States who were asked to do certain social work in France two of them were active members in the headquarters work of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. They were Miss Mary Dewson and Miss Mary Porter. Miss Dewson is chairman of the legislative work of the State. The service flag that will fly beside the "Votes for Women" banner in the suffrage headquarters will bear two stars indicating these members who are doing their bit "somewhere in France."

Miss Libbey and Miss Barnum told of the great call that has come for work in industrial lines. Mrs. Bagley told of the Americanization plans among alien women and men and invited all interested to attend the training course at her home.

Mrs. Heron gave a talk on food conservation, and Mrs. G. W. Perkins told of the sale of both first and second issues of Liberty bonds. Mrs. G. R. Fearing, Jr. stated that a suffrage house would be opened for the soldiers at Ayer, and that in addition to the food which could be secured, there would be baths, reading and writing rooms, and a place where the soldiers could meet their friends and families.

Announcement that Professor Nearing would speak at the college was first posted in the building last Monday, the invitation having been extended by a committee of the Social Civics Club, an undergraduate organization without it, it is said, its members being fully acquainted with his views and statements. It was not until some members of the faculty, observing the announcement, made mention of Mr. Nearing's career, that sentiment developed in opposition to permitting him to speak.

The situation reached the point last night where all the members of the committee, with the exception of the chairman, Miss Eleanor Reilly, decided to withdraw the invitation.

Miss Reilly declined to transmit the withdrawal to Mr. Nearing, but at another meeting of the committee, held this morning, she agreed to discuss the subject with President Lafavour, and be guided by his opinion in the matter. President Lafavour let it be known that he would not permit Mr. Nearing to speak in the college building. Accordingly when the latter appeared, he was notified of the president's decision. Mr. Nearing, however, finally assured that President Lafavour had gone and there was no likelihood of receiving permission to speak inside, started to deliver his address outside.

### BRAZIL TO VOTE ON STATE OF WAR

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Parliament will vote today on the question of authorizing the Government to declare a state of war exists between Germany and Brazil and also on necessary legislation for the carrying on of war.

The President of the Republic, Dr. Wenceslao Braz, had sent a message to the Congress declaring that it was impossible to avoid noting already the state of war which Germany had imposed on Brazil. He proposed the seizure of a German warship now in the port of Bahia.

The majority leader of the Chamber discussed the relations between Brazil and Germany and counseled the Chamber to approve the presidential message. The parliamentary diplomatic commission also discussed the message which it is considered probable the Chamber will adopt.

The torpedoing of the Brazilian ship Macao is causing considerable comment.

The Giornal Do Commercio says:

**GIVEN AWAY FREE**

**Package of the Celebrated 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips**

We will give you a full 6 ounce trial package of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips absolutely free, in exchange for coupon which will be in our special advertisement Tomorrow (Saturday) Oct. 27th, 1917.

**20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS**

Read the advertisement and get full particulars of this remarkable offer.

**KHAKI KNITTING WOOL**

**SPOT DELIVERY**

4-Fold, Guaranteed Pure Wool.

Retail Trade Solicited

**B. DICKSON & CO.**

75 Madison Avenue

Near 28th Street

**NEW YORK**



## AYER SOLDIERS CONSTRUCT BRIDGE

Engineers Regiment at Camp  
Devens Lays Structure Across  
Nashua River to Connect Drill  
Field and Rifle Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A 75-foot bridge across the Nashua River with a nine-foot roadway across it, is one of the first engineering accomplishments of the national army. It is the work of the three hundred and first engineers' regiment, largely composed of Rhode Island men, and was completed in 18 hours, the only implements used in its construction being axes, saws, hammers and nails. The men cut the timber from nearby trees, drove all the piles by hand, and it now is a connecting link between the drill field and the rifle range.

The visit made to camp by Governor Heekman of Rhode Island yesterday was a notable event, and was the first formal affair of its kind staged by any part of New England's national army since the training has been advanced. Governor Heekman was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Francis Cannon, Maj. M. H. Merchant and Lieut.-Col. H. C. Callahan of the engineers' reserve. The three hundred and first engineers' regiment was paraded, past the guests in battalion formation, in three companies, and finally in files of two. After the review, the Governor climbed down into the trenches, and inspected the dugouts, after which he was taken on a tour about the entire cantonment.

He expressed himself as highly pleased with the showing made by the men, and noted the vast difference in their appearance from Sept. 19, at which time they left Providence. "I am happily pleased with the work," he said, "and I can safely carry to Europe, in our own and other boys in the trenches, the message that our new national army will soon be in readiness to do its share."

Governor Keyes of New Hampshire was another visitor in camp while en route to Washington, D. C. He visited the men of his State in the three hundred and third field artillery. He was accompanied by Adj.-Gen. C. W. Howard, Maj. E. W. Leach of the New Hampshire State Guard, and Maj. G. W. Morrill, disbursing officer for New Hampshire.

It has been announced that not all the 3000 men scheduled to be transferred will go at present. At least 4000 will be held here until after the last 15 per cent draft quota comes to camp, but no date is definitely set for that.

Next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday boards of officers will examine candidates for non-commissioned officers. Those who have been selected and sent to headquarters companies in each regiment for special training, and those who stayed with their batteries in the artillery regiments but have shown up as well that their officers have recommended them, will be called before the examiners. Those who pass will go on the payrolls as non-coms.

The men of B battery of the three hundred and first field artillery regiment, under the direction of Lieut. T. A. Jenckes of Providence and E. J. Condon of Salem, are planning to put into operation a miniature cabaret as a feature of their regimental exchange. The band will play there two days each week and tables will be distributed about the room. A small kitchen is being prepared and hot food, little delicacies and other things will be served the men.

Among advanced phases of training inaugurated is one in military sketching and mapping. The men, under the senior lieutenants of each company, will reconnoiter far and wide through the surrounding country.

Twelve Colt machine guns arrived at the cantonment today and were unloaded by members of the three hundred and third machine gun battalion, who are to use them in practice maneuvers. These are the first machine guns to come to the camp and instruction in their use will be given by four non-commissioned officers of the regular army who arrived from Galveston, Tex., recently.

Negro Officers Guests of Mayor  
Mayor Carley will tender a luncheon at 12:30 o'clock today at the Parker House to the recently commissioned Negro officers who are residents of Boston.

"These men are going forth to perform the same patriotic service as did their sires under the leadership of Col. Robert Gould Shaw in the Civil War," he said.

### British Aviator Lectures

Lieut. L. W. B. Rees, British aviator, lectured before more than 300 Harvard students in the new lecture hall yesterday afternoon, describing warfare in the air, and how the French and English airmen are conducting their aerial conflicts. The speaker was presented by President A. Lawrence Lowell, and an ovation was accorded him.

Lieutenant Rees told how systems had changed since the beginning of the war, and contrasted the different types of machines and new methods of fighting and observing.

He stated that by far the most important work of the airplane today is directing artillery fire, scouting, and photographing. This phase is far more important than the actual bombing of the enemy's trenches and positions.

The talk was illustrated by a series of lantern slides brought by the speaker from France.

### Roosevelt Report Discussed

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—The possibility that Colonel Roosevelt will be given authority to recruit the skeleton division in camp here to

war strength for service abroad, is a topic of conversation among officers and men alike, and although no one will make a definite statement, it is said that all privately hope it will come to pass.

Tomorrow the First Maine Heavy Artillery team will meet the St. Aloysius team of Holyoke at Williamsett. The bands of the Eighth Massachusetts, First New Hampshire, First Vermont and First Maine Heavy Artillery Regiments will be consolidated into one organization for the game, and the glee club of the "heavies" will form the center of the cheering section. The entire artillery regiment will attend and parade between the halves, while between periods, a section will drill with musical accompaniment. Mayors of the surrounding cities will attend, also commanding officers of units encamped here.

Negotiations are now on between the "heavies" and Princeton for a game in New York at an early date. Madison Square Garden and the Polo Grounds have been proposed as places for the game, and an officer is now in New York to arrange for the contest.

### Case Appealed to President

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—The case of Walter A. Cooper, who was denied exemption from service in the national army by the local and district boards has been appealed to President Wilson. Mr. Cooper claims exemption on agricultural grounds, as he is operating his father's farm. He claimed exemption on the ground that the farm would be sold if he went to war, as his father and brothers would not run it. The district board contended that the father and brothers could carry on the farm, and that the young man would be of more service to his country in the army than on the farm.

### Boston Service Flag

In honor of its 322 city employees who are now serving in the new national army, Boston is to unfurl a huge service flag on the flagstaff of City Hall on Nov. 3, the day on which "Boston's Own" regiment, the three hundred and first, is coming to this city from Ayer to participate in exercises at Braves Field.

### Army Property Inspected

Col. Warren P. Newcombe, retired, and Maj. J. C. N. Peabody, inspection officers on the staff of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston made an official inspection of army property left at Framingham by the troops which have been stationed there, yesterday. All serviceable property will be sent to other cantonments, and all that has outlived its usefulness will be condemned and destroyed.

### Ward 18 Soldiers' Fund

The Ward 18 soldiers' fund committee, composed of citizens of that district, was formed at a meeting held last night, the object being to assist all men from the district engaged in the country's service. A committee was named to obtain the names of all men in any branch of service, with Frank S. Devlin, chairman.

### VALUABLE COLLECTION BROUGHT FROM CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A collection of mammals, birds and reptiles has been gathered by Roy C. Andrews, ethnologist and head of the Asiatic zoological expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History 18 months ago. Mr. Andrews recently returned to New York, also bringing stories about interior China, with its many peculiarities and Mongol tribes, its bandits and its revolutionary events.

Other expeditions, of greater size and to carry on the work on a more extensive scale, will follow later, as the Andrews expedition was more for a survey of the interior of China than for research. Mr. Andrews was accompanied by his wife, who was the official photographer, and was joined in China by Edmund Heller, who is an expert small animal catcher and who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on his African expedition.

Mrs. Andrews obtained many excellent color pictures. This is the first time that color pictures of the interior of China have been taken. These, with motion pictures and ordinary photographs, made the trip most successful from the photographers' point of view.

### LOUISIANA SOLDIERS GET GIFT OF BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The officers and men at Camp Beauregard, at Alexandria, La., are in receipt of 28 boxes of books and magazines from the Memphis Cossitt Library. There have been special requests from this cantonment for nonfiction works, and books of travel, adventure, history, biography, poetry, and even technical works have been sent them.

That a book means a great deal to a soldier off duty may be understood from the following excerpts from a letter published in the October Library Journal: "Almost all of the boys here would rather read than play cards any day. Any book will do. Some like books of travel. But in a pinch we find good reading in even an arithmetic or a grammar."

### CONCESSIONS TO CARMEN

PORTLAND, Ore.—An eight-hour day and an increase in wages of 20 cents a day, says the Oregonian, has been granted to the platform, shop and barn men of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company by the board of arbitration.

## INTERNATIONALISM AIM FOR SCHOOLS

Massachusetts Educator at Maine  
Meeting Says the "Family of  
Nations" Must Become a  
Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BANGOR, Me.—To work for a genuine internationalism founded upon the community of interests in the family of nations was declared to be an imperative duty of the schools by Clarence D. Kingsley, supervisor of high schools in Massachusetts, at the Maine State Teachers Association meeting here today. As chairman of the commission on the reorganization of secondary education of the National Education Association Mr. Kingsley presented the recommendations of that committee.

Of three cycles, one for the elementary, one for the junior high or intermediate school and a senior cycle for the last three years of high school, community civics should receive special attention in the junior cycle, Mr. Kingsley said. This term does not refer exclusively to local civics, for the civics and nation are just as truly communities as are towns and city. "Moreover," he said, "we are coming to a fresh realization of a community of interests in the family of nations. Community civics, moreover, differs from the old time civics in that it is more concrete and personal. It aims primarily to develop habits of cooperation and a sense of responsibility for the common good. It treats of such vital topics as community welfare and protection, civic beauty, recreation, education, and transportation. The consideration of each of these topics leads naturally to an appreciation of the importance and function of government."

History, too, he said, must contribute to an understanding of present day problems. It must develop the right type of nationalism and internationalism. Mr. Kingsley pointed out that the present world conflict is due in no small measure to the fact that the German schools taught a selfish and narrow nationalism. To guard against similar mistakes and to inculcate an idea of internationalism consistent with a high regard for one's own country, Mr. Kingsley outlined a new method of teaching history which he designated "a study of nations."

Take Russia, for instance. The class will first study the Russia of today, her agriculture, commerce, government, and national traits. It will then turn to history to find out how Russia became a nation and what forces have molded it. It will turn to geography to learn the effect of its location and other geographic features. In the light of this knowledge it will consider its probable place in the family of nations. Such a study should help people to understand the Russians and to enable them as a nation to maintain better relations with the Russian nation. A similar study should be made of several typical peoples.

Through this study the effort should be made to inculcate the idea that each nation has at least potentially something of value to contribute to the world, and that consequently no nation can be trampled underfoot without serious and irreparable loss to humanity. It is only upon such a conception that the respect for small nations may have a sure foundation. This is the key to the harmonizing of a positive nationalism with a secure internationalism.

Superintendent Bertram Packard of Camden was elected president by the association at the business session yesterday. The other officers chosen were: Vice-president, Frank M. McGouldrick, Bar Harbor; secretary, Glenn W. Starkey, Augusta; treasurer, George R. Gardner, Brunswick; assistant secretary, Miss Marie Hestline, Portland; auditor, Harry E. Cobb, Augusta; member of the executive committee for three years, John F. Partridge, Fairfield.

### Civic Education Conference

Training in civics should be closely related to other subjects in the school course to be thoroughly effective, said Arthur W. Dunn, specialist in civic education, before the conference on that subject held at the State House yesterday afternoon at the call of the State Board of Education. It was attended by superintendents and teachers of seventh, eighth and ninth grades and first-year high school

classes. The meeting was presided over by the deputy commissioner of education, Frank W. Wright, who introduced Mr. Dunn as the special agent of the state board in the development of civic instruction in the schools of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Dunn's talk was introductory to the series of five conferences to be held weekly on Thursday afternoons, and was followed by questions from the floor. Civic education, Mr. Dunn said, should extend through the entire school course, related in almost innumerable ways to all the activities in the school, but should receive emphasis in the intermediate or junior high school period, as then the child is changing his mental and social attitude, and also because many children will have no further schooling.

## ARSENAL STRIKE BROUGHT TO CLOSE

After Conference With Secretary  
Baker, Leaders Order Men  
Back to Work at Watertown

Representatives of the striking building trades workers at the United States arsenal at Watertown conferred with Secretary of War Baker at the Boston City Club on Thursday and an agreement was reached under which the men returned to work today pending an adjustment of their grievances by a representative of the Washington Government whom the Secretary is to send here.

The Secretary pointed out to the strike leaders their patriotic duty, explaining that any action on their part resulting in delay in supplying the equipment for the United States armed forces would be considered unpatriotic. He said the Government would have to take such an attitude regardless of the justice and urgency of the demands of the men.

It took almost no time for the labor representatives to come to an agreement with Secretary Baker, J. A. Howlett, business agent of the Building Trades Council, acting as spokesman, presenting the plan for an armistice to the other members of the strike committee who accompanied him, the latter accepting it readily.

The other members of the committee, which again denied being actuated by unpatriotic motives, were A. E. Pike, business agent of the engineers; John C. McDonald, secretary of the trades council; L. B. Chadwick, business agent of the Iron Workers, and B. W. Reilly, business agent of the Quincy Building Trades Council.

## MERCHANT MARINE PLANS DISCUSSED

Officials of Recruiting Service of  
United States Board Take Up  
Problem of Training Officers  
for the Work

Training officers for the new American Merchant Marine, the work incidentally to handling the recruits when enrolled, and plans for future details in handling the ever-increasing business, were discussed today at the opening of a two-day conference of officials of the recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board, which began at the Boston customhouse and was continued at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Henry Howard, the director of recruiting for the shipping board, whose headquarters are in Boston, called the meeting, bringing together for the first time the foremost officials of the recruiting service scattered throughout various parts of the United States. He presided at the conference. The men gathered at the customhouse, but held their business session at a committee room of the chamber.

Mr. Howard said in part: "The purpose is to coordinate the work of recruiting in various parts of the country. When we started this service we believed it better not to try to work out all its minute details at first. We believed the best way was to start actual work with the simplest sort of organization and let the thing work itself out, till we found out what our problems are and what we most need."

"We are now here to perfect methods of carrying on the work of training 700 officers a month for the Merchant Marine. Thus far, 15,000 applications have been received for positions as officers on the 1600 cargo ships now being built under direction of the Shipping Board. Naturally, not all could be accepted, but we do expect to train 10,000 officers."

Work began by taking up the procedure of enrolling a recruit and putting him through one of the free government navigation or marine engineering schools, in theory, exactly as it is done in the schools conducted by the Shipping Board's recruiting service.

George Uhler, supervising inspector-general of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, who was invited to attend the meeting, wired his regrets at being unable to be present. Those present were: Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, supervising inspector for the New England district of the United

States Steamboat Inspection Service; Edward F. Flynn and W. M. Welch, assistants to Director Howard; Dean Alfred E. Burton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chief instructor of the government navigation schools; Prof. Edward F. Miller, also of Technology, chief instructor of the free marine engineering schools; Edward C. Hovey Jr., in charge of the sea service bureau; W. M. Thompson, field agent, and the following section chiefs having supervision of groups of free government schools for training deck officers and engineers; Gilbert M. Congdon, Boston; Prof. Carl C. Thomas, Baltimore; Farnham P. Griffiths, San Francisco; William J. Grambs, Seattle, and Capt. Irving L. Evans, Cleveland.

## OKLAHOMA PLANS VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The State Vocational Board, created by the last Legislature, has under consideration the establishment of trade schools at Tulsa and Oklahoma City. Secretary S. M. Barrett, of the board, said that no definite announcement could be made until the board meets again. Probably three supervisors will be employed for the work in Oklahoma. One will have charge of agricultural work, another of domestic science, and the third of the trades. These instructors must be experts in their lines and must be graduated from some reputable school or college. They will be required to travel over the State, visiting the various schools and noting the progress made in their respective lines.

"We are trying to be sure of our steps as we go along," said Secretary Barrett. "We believe the vocational work in this State is going to be a success and a great help to those of less advantage in opportunities to secure an education."

### CARMEN END CONFERENCES

Conferences between officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and Boston Street Car Men's Union are discontinued in accordance with a vote of the union last night which decided to end the conferences amicably. The men wished an increase to help them during the period of high prices. According to reports officials were desirous of giving the men something, but said they could not unless the union would be willing to "abrogate part of its existing agreement" with regard to lengths of scheduled runs, with special reference to the "9-in-11 hour" law. The union refused to do this.

## TWENTY-SEVEN GERMANS GUILTY

South Dakota Farmers Convicted  
on Indictments Charging Them  
With Draft Law Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—Twenty-seven German farmers of Hutchinson County were found guilty by the court at Sioux Falls on three counts of the indictment returned last week by the federal grand jury charging them with attempting to interfere with the selective draft, combining to interfere with the selective draft and trying to intimidate the Governor of the State. The names of those convicted are: F. J. Pietz, H. H. Pietz, J. P. Pietz, C. Galster, P. A. Schmidt, A. Friederich, J. J. Stoenner, A. Stoenner, A. Pietz, A. J. Surr, Chris Hurr, A. G. Stoenner, G. J. Frey, H. G. Pietz, John G. Schoechter, F. Baltzer, F. Plenschmidt, G. G. Pietz, F. Stabner, H. H. Missenholder, G. Schneibel, H. G. Pietz, G. Stabner, William Stabner, A. Herr, H. D. Schnabl and A. F. Tiedrich.

### Dr. Pietsch's Son Arrested

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ewald Pietsch, a son of Dr. Carl Pietsch, a professor at the University of Chicago, was arrested on Thursday and arraigned before a United States Commissioner on charges of threatening the life of President Wilson and desecrating the American flag. Bail was fixed at \$10,000.

## ALL DALLAS SALOONS OBEY CLOSING ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—All saloons of Dallas County closed their doors and ceased doing business on Saturday night, Oct. 20, as ordered by the majority vote in the local option election held on Sept. 10. Most of the saloon men retired from business, but a few shipped their wares to Ft. Worth and reopened in that city. Closing was orderly, no efforts at evasion of the law being reported to officers.

### PRINCETON CUTS BERNSTORFF

PRINCETON, N. J.—The trustees of Princeton University today ordered the name of Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, who received the honorary degree of doctor of laws in 1913, stricken from the record of the university.

# Delicious Corn Fritters

Always a welcome adjunct to the menu—and now especially appropriate—when fried in Mazola, the vegetable oil

THE pure, wholesome, practical properties of Mazola appeal to the housewife from the standpoint of cooking results—in deep frying, sautéing, shortening, and salad dressings.

And at the same time she knows she is doing her share toward conserving the Country's animal fats—butter, lard and suet—in accordance with Mr. Hoover's suggestion. This recipe for Corn Fritters is only one example of what can be done.

Mazola is produced from the heart of golden American corn. It reaches cooking heat long before it smokes—makes fried foods free from sogginess, more nourishing.

And since Mazola does not transmit taste or odor from one food to another it can be used over and over again—a great factor in economical cooking.

Get Mazola from your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon tins—they are even more economical than the bottles.



If after a fair trial you are not satisfied with Mazola, return to your grocer and he will refund your money.  
Write today for our free Mazola Book of Recipes.

New England Selling Representatives  
AHERN & CAHOON  
131 State Street, Boston, Mass.  
Corn Products Refining Company  
17 Battery Place, New York

# MAZOLA

*Philene's*  
Children's Guardian  
Shoes with heavier  
soles

2 to 6 years  
Extremely comfortable and good-looking.  
Still being made of selected leathers and no other kind.  
They have a reputation of superiority to maintain.  
Black, \$3.15 to \$3.65.  
Tan, \$3.50 to \$4. Sizes 2 to 6.  
Youngsters will love the new patent leather and kid shoes with fancy tops, like grown-ups, \$3.65.  
(Philene's mail orders filled—third floor)  
Washington Street, at Summer—Boston



TUG PLAN AIDING  
COAL SITUATION

Joint Operation Increasing Shipments, Says James J. Storrow's Office, Which Explains Need of Tug Transport

An increase in the amount of coal shipped to New England is confidently expected, by men in the coal trade, through the operation jointly of tugs and barges owned by a number of companies. An office for such operation was opened in Boston about a week ago and the results are said to be already bearing out the prediction of James J. Storrow, fuel administrator for New England, that by this means the efficiency of the water transportation lines carrying coal could be increased at least 25 per cent.

A further cause for believing that New England will not be subjected to a shortage of coal that will cause industries to shut down wholly or to any great extent, is the recent order of the Federal Government sending back to the coal-carrying fleet steam-propelled vessels requisitioned from that service for the navy. This order was the result of a showing to the Government that New England's industries are fully as important to the nation, in war-time, as would be the aid of the coal-carrying vessels to the naval service. New demurrage rules also are expected to increase the supply of water-borne coal, by speeding up the unloading of cargoes.

That New England faces a shortage of coal in the coming winter has been often said in the last few months, particularly by Mr. Storrow. Why this condition exists, however, seems not clearly understood by the public, for inquiries are constantly received by Mr. Storrow's office as to its cause. Toward making known the situation a statement has been issued from the New England Fuel Administrator's office in the Massachusetts State House, which gives some interesting figures and facts.

According to this statement, New England in 1916 consumed 27,145,752 tons of bituminous coal, of which 15,665,499 tons came by barges to tide-water points, 10,230,253 tons were sent in cars, "all-rail," from the mines to retailers or consumers, and 1,250,000 tons were drawn from reserves. The coal used by the New England railroads in 1916 was 5,916,789 tons, and is included in the "all-rail" and "tidewater" figures.

In the first eight months of 1917 there have been received in New England 7,993,722 tons of "all-rail" and 9,420,738 tons of "tidewater" coal, a total of 17,414,460 tons. Of this total, 100,000 tons were exported to Canada. If the net receipts in the remaining four months continue at the same rate as they have been in these eight months the total amount of bituminous coal received in New England in 1917 will be 25,971,885 tons. How does this compare with the needs of this part of the United States for the year?

After replies from some 1400 manufacturers, public institutions and public utility corporations, as to needs and expectations of supply, have been collated and totaled, it has been estimated by Mr. Storrow's office that 20 per cent more coal will be needed in New England in 1917 than was burned in 1916. This estimate is considered "undoubtedly conservative for soft coal, as the New England industries are working this year under the most intensive pressure ever known and probably to a greater extent than any other section of the country, except perhaps the steel-making districts." The addition of 20 per cent to the 27,145,752 tons burned in 1916 makes the 1917 supply needed 32,574,902 tons.

Comparing this amount needed with the 25,971,885 tons that will have been received by the end of the year, if no change in the rate of receipts occurs, it is obvious that there will be a shortage of 6,603,017 tons by Jan. 1, 1918, unless the supply in the last quarter of the year can be greatly increased. It is for this reason that Mr. Storrow and others have been working at Washington to have more coal sent to New England by all-rail routes, and to have tugs commandeered for the navy sent back to the coal fleet, and to increase the efficiency of water transportation by pooling the towing interests.

Under normal conditions New England gets two-thirds of its coal by water and one-third by rail. War conditions have made tugs for towing coal barges scarce and water rates high. The railroads of New England are overloaded, and coal cars are in demand everywhere, with the result that shippers divert as many of them as possible to the most profitable territory, and New England is not such territory.

There is a further difficulty about getting all-rail coal in New England in the fact that, owing to lack of motive power, the capacity of the New England railroads will soon be reduced at least 25 per cent by winter conditions, which also will lessen the coal-carrying fleet's capacity by at least 25 per cent, it is asserted. "New England's coal problem is quite as much one of transportation as of securing the coal," says Mr. Storrow. "If New England goes into January 6,000,000 tons short, this not only cannot possibly be made up, but will inevitably grow worse, owing to lack of transportation facilities."

By the Federal Government's fixing an arbitrary price of \$2 a ton at the mines for bituminous coal, conditions have been made worse for the New England "spot" buyer, according to Mr. Storrow. A very large number of the manufacturers who have depended on buying "spot" coal—coal not subject to contract conditions and therefore sold for immediate delivery on cash terms—have been completely shut out. Most of the coal is going to fill contracts at higher prices, and if there is any balance of free coal it is being sold nearer the mines.

As regards anthracite, although New England has received of this kind of coal 8,102,530 tons in the first eight months of 1917, against 7,353,501 tons in the corresponding period of 1916, or nearly 750,000 tons more, retail dealers in anthracite have difficulty now in supplying their customers. The reason for this, it is said, probably is that a large part of the increase in receipts has consisted of anthracite used as fuel by manufacturers and by other consumers who ordinarily burn soft coal, but are glad to buy hard coal at a high price rather than go without fuel. How much anthracite has been thus diverted from the household supply, has not even been estimated and probably could not be determined.

## Fuel Administrators Meet

Dr. Garfield Charges That All Coal in United States Be in Use

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield today charged some 20 or more state fuel administrators here in conference that untiring efforts must be used to see that every bit of available coal in the United States shall be in use. There must be no huge piles, held by any person or corporation, while others are lacking, he urged. He counseled drastic action against any person in possession of more coal than immediate needs demanded.

This conference was the second with state fuel administrators. Most of those present today have but recently been appointed and have not had an opportunity to learn of plans and policies of the Fuel Administration.

Local distribution of coal was one of the chief questions discussed. Dr. Garfield told state administrators the greatest care must be taken in requisitioning coal. He declared that America's coal supply will be short, unless there is the strictest conservation, and asserted that state administrators must investigate every request thoroughly before they forward it to the federal government. All personal considerations, he said, must be set aside and there must be no local pride displayed. Every man, woman and child must work as a unit, that there may be sufficient coal for the United States and Allies.

Dr. Garfield explained tentative plans for remedying coal shortage, and stated that there would be a traffic expert attached to the Fuel Administration to aid state fuel administrators in movement of coal.

State administrators who have already organized were called on to explain methods pursued by local committees, as an effort is to be made to standardize organization as far as possible.

Reports on retail prices were made by most state administrators, and a general discussion of operation of order limiting profits of retail dealers was entered on. It is possible, as a result of some reports, that drastic action may be taken against dealers in certain localities.

## Shipments Temporarily Suspended

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Priority Director R. S. Lovett has ordered 24 hours suspension of preference shipments of bituminous coal for the Northwest, beginning midnight, Oct. 28. This has been done at the request of Fuel Administrator Garfield, to divert coal to Ohio and Michigan in order to relieve the serious domestic shortage in these two states.

## Anthracite Representative Named

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. S. Leary, New York City, former Lackawanna general freight agent, has been named anthracite coal representative in the Federal Fuel Administration, as aid to Dr. H. A. Garfield.

MASSACHUSETTS  
W. C. T. U. ELECTION

BROCKTON, Mass.—At the closing of the forty-fourth annual convention of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union on Thursday, Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson was re-elected state president, Mrs. Mary E. W. Anderson, national young people's branch secretary, made the chief address and the presentation of a pageant entitled "The Triumph of Freedom" was a feature.

Other officers were elected as follows: Vice-President, Mrs. Ella A. Gleason of Winchester; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. B. Frisbie of Boston; recording secretary, Mrs. Helen H. Foster of Boston; treasurer, Mrs. Isabelle A. Moore of Boston; auditor, W. H. H. Bryant of Melrose; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Myrtle A. Spooner of North Easton; Young People's branch secretary, Miss Mabel Hagetoe of Lowell; Temperance Legion secretary, Mrs. Helen G. Rice.

The following county presidents were chosen: Barnstable—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Kelley, Falmouth. Berkshire—Mrs. M. E. Heath, Pittsfield. Bristol—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Lamb, Attleboro. Dukes—Mrs. Evelyn M. Adams, West Tisbury. Essex—Mrs. Mary S. Atchison, Lawrence. Franklin—Mrs. Anna M. Spencer, Shelburne Falls. Hampden—Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, Holyoke. Hampshire—Mrs. C. E. L. Sloum, Amherst. Middlesex—Dr. N. Louise Rand, Newton. Nantucket—Mrs. Mary W. Valentine, Nantucket. Norfolk—Miss Flora B. Crossley, Franklin. Plymouth—Mrs. Phebe R. Clifford, Plymouth. Suffolk—Mrs. Maud M. Hill, Dorchester. Worcester, North—Mrs. Harriet E. Sawyer, Clinton. Worcester, South—Mrs. Myra Taylor, Worcester.

LOUISIANA SUGAR  
CONTRACT CLOSED

First Shipment of 50,000 Tons to Move Toward Northern Refineries During First of November, in Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Louisiana sugar producers and the American Sugar Refining Company have signed a contract for the sale of 200,000,000 pounds of Louisiana sugar. This contract, which is the largest single transaction ever undertaken in Louisiana raw sugar, will go far to relieve the acuteness of the sugar situation in the New England and Atlantic coast states. Fifty thousand tons of sugar will start the first week of November from New Orleans to northern refineries at Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

The contract is the result of a recent two days' conference between the United States Food Administration and a conference committee representing the Louisiana producers and cane growers. The producers as well as the American Sugar Refining Company made patriotic concessions to meet the views of the Food Administration and to relieve the present scarcity of sugar in certain sections.

Of the 100,000 tons involved in the transaction, 50,000 tons will be delivered in New Orleans and 50,000 at the northern refineries of the American Sugar Refining Company. Every pound of sugar sold under this contract will yield a net price of 6.22½ cents.

At the close of the conference between the Louisiana committee and the Food Administration, the following letter was sent to every producer and cane grower in Louisiana:

"The undersigned, committee, representing the cane growers and raw sugar producers of Louisiana, on Oct. 22 and 23, appeared before Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator; George M. Rolph, head of the sugar division of the United States Food Administration, and John M. Parker, Food Administrator of the State of Louisiana. Through the active cooperation of Mr. Parker with the United States Food Administrator, the latter has named 6.35 as a price for 96 deg. test raw sugar at New Orleans and seaboard refining points, for the purpose of adjusting the prevailing price for raw sugar with that which will be in force by the arrival of the new Cuban crop. While acceptance of the price named involves some concession on our part, we believe that, in view of other sugar prices which have been established, we should patriotically meet the views of the Food Administrator."

"As you know, all United States refiners are under voluntary contract with the Food Administrator to sell their refined product at not to exceed a maximum margin agreed upon, and rules and regulations have been promulgated by the United States Food Administration placing the entire sugar industry under the control of the Government."

"We deemed it, therefore, advisable to request the president of the American Sugar Refining Company to be delivered in Washington at that time, so that if a satisfactory price were named by the Food Administrator a contract of purchase and sale might be arranged without further delay. In response to this request, Mr. Babst appeared and stated to the United States Food Administration that he would purchase Louisiana raw sugars at any price named by it, or at which he would be permitted to buy, which statement, we believe, made possible the final adjustment."

"As a result of the negotiations we have secured from the American Sugar Refining Company an offer to purchase, at the price named, 100,000 tons of Louisiana 96 deg. test raw sugar, 50,000 tons to be delivered in New Orleans, and 50,000 tons to be delivered at northern refineries of the American Sugar Refining Company, on which amount sellers will pay 25 cents per 100 pounds toward the freight north. The opportunity to sell is to be available to all producers of Louisiana raw sugar, and all purchasers are to be under the supervision of an allotment committee. This will yield a net price of 6.22½ cents on every pound of sugar delivered under this contract. The committee urges the importance of early delivery as absolutely necessary in order to fit in with the ships secured through the assistance of the Federal Government."

"If you desire to avail yourself of the opportunity of disposing of raw sugar produced by you for the season of 1917-18, you will please make your tender on the form enclosed, either direct to the American Sugar Refining Company, New Orleans, or to J. C. Le Bourgcois, chairman of the allotment committee, Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La."

"We strongly recommend its acceptance by you, notwithstanding any views you may have as to the conditions likely to prevail were the sugar market free from governmental control and not under war conditions. We believe that the Louisiana sugar industry, in this national crisis, should meet the views of the United States Food Administration."

This letter was signed by R. E. Milling, chairman; E. A. Pharr, John Marks, J. C. Le Bourgcois, U. Landry and J. B. Chaffee, secretary, the committee representing the Louisiana Cane Growers and Raw Sugar Producers.

The letter of Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, to the Food Administrator, notifying him of the refining company's acceptance of the sugar growers and producers' offer, was as follows:

"At the invitation of John M. Parker, Federal Food Administrator of Louisiana, I have been present as president of the American Sugar Refining Company at several conferences

held between the United States Food Administration and representatives of the Louisiana sugar industry at Washington on Oct. 22 and 23. I have not been present at conferences having to do with the question of price.

"After the Louisiana industry announced a price for raw sugar acceptable to the Food Administration, the immediately offered to the American Sugar Refining Company 100,000 tons, the equivalent of 600,000 barrels or 4000 carloads of refined sugar, or 200,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, to be made in Louisiana during this November and December, at an approximate price of \$13,000,000."

"We have accepted the offer, under certain conditions within the power of the Government to arrange, among others the freedom from requisition of tonnage already under charter option to us sufficient to move 50,000 tons, starting the first week in November from New Orleans to our northern refineries at Boston, Philadelphia and New York. As an inducement and as an aid to relieving the acuteness of the sugar situation in the New England and Atlantic Coast States, this company has offered to pay part of the expense of this large cargo movement, requiring from 12 to 15 ships. The Louisiana planters pay 25 cents a hundred toward the freight."

"The contract is the largest single transaction ever undertaken in Louisiana raw sugar. Its successful handling will tax the resources of our large organization. It is significant of the desire of the Louisiana industry to show its patriotic purpose, and of the desire of this company to demonstrate its public usefulness as a large business unit."

"I trust our handling of this matter under government control will meet with your approval."

## Plenty of Sugar Coming

Food Administration Member Says Immediate Relief Is in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George M. Rolph, of the sugar division of the Federal Food Administration, has stated here that immediate relief in the sugar shortage was in sight, although at the present time, he said, he was not able to state the source from which the relief was to come. Mr. Rolph has been in conference here with the international sugar refiners' committee, which includes Sir Joseph White Todd and John Ramsay Drake of the British Food Commission, James H. Post of the National Sugar Refining Company and Earl D. Babst, vice-president of the Arbuckle Company. This committee is authorized to buy sugar for the United States, England, Canada and the Allies. The meeting was, however, merely a preliminary to organization, which is to take place today, when the first session will be held.

One hundred thousand pounds of raw Louisiana sugar, just purchased by the American Refining Company, is to be delivered to refineries by about the first week in November, Mr. Rolph stated. This sugar, he added, should be in the hands of the consumers by Nov. 14, and at a price of about 9 cents, while around the first of the year he considered that the price should be reduced to about 7½ cents a pound.

When asked why the sugar shortage had come on so suddenly, and why, on account of greater importation and less exporting of sugar, there was any shortage at all, Mr. Rolph said that a great deal of the shortage was due to the increased preserving of fruits. He also said that the probability of a shortage was known two months ago, but that if the matter had been given publicity at the time, housewives and dealers would have started hoarding and the present situation would have arisen at that time. This shortage, Mr. Rolph stated, would not have appeared at all if it had not been for the late Louisiana and beet sugar crops.

Mr. Rolph also said that the shortage practically affected only the North Atlantic States, as sugar was being sold in any quantity in all states from the Pacific Coast to the Mississippi.

New York hotels observed Wednesday as a wheelless day, and patrons of the hotels entered heartily into the efforts of the managers to cooperate with the Food Administration.

Dr. Moskowitz, Commissioner of Public Markets of the City of New York, has issued the following agreement:

"I am presenting to you, as Commissioner of Public Markets, a copy of the voluntary agreement made by the refiners, wholesale grocers and representatives of the retail grocers of the city of New York, which provides for an equitable distribution of the available sugar."

"It also contains the prices fixed by the United States Food Administration for the sale of sugar by the refiners and the wholesalers."

"It further provides a fixed retail price at between 10 cents and 11 cents per pound for granulated sugar. It contains an appeal to the consumer to cooperate with the trade by not wasting the available sugar supply."

"The Police Department of the City of New York is cooperating with me in the distribution of the voluntary agreement and of a placard, which you are requested to post in your store."

"I am confident that the vast majority of the retailers do not want to take advantage of an emergency, either to hoard sugar or to charge excessive prices for it."

"As an evidence of your good faith, will you post this placard in your store, thus publicly announcing to your customers that you are party to this agreement for the benefit of the consuming public."

Fair Price, or No Sugar

Manufacturers Not to Sell to Dealers Who Overcharge

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Sugar Manufacturers' Association, by request of the Federal Food Admin-

istrator's office, asks members not to sell sugar to retailers who charge more than a fair price. It is alleged that retailers are doing this in Illinois, among other places. The retailers are asked that they are compelled to pay premiums to get any sugar.

This announcement carried with it a statement that the Food Administration has decided to allow confectioners, makers of chewing gum, cordials and similar products 50 per cent of their usual consumption of sugar, in order that too great a hardship may not be worked on employees who would be thrown out of work if supplies were wholly cut off.

## Buffalo Sugar Is Nation's

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The large store of sugar found on Tuesday in a Buffalo warehouse is intended for the use of the Government, Stephen T. Lockwood, United States attorney for Western New York, said, after a talk with Richard M. Richardson, manager of the warehouse. Mr. Lockwood said that the warehouse manager came to him voluntarily and submitted records "which confirm that the sugar belongs to the United States." The company to which the sugar is consigned has issued a statement declaring that the sugar is to go to factories making condensed milk for use by the allied armies.

## Big Order for New Stamps

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Post Office Department has placed an initial order with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for \$88,000,000 3-cent stamps, in anticipation of the new postal rates, which become effective Nov. 2. Requisition also has been made for 3-cent stamped envelopes and 2-cent postal cards.

THOUGHT NEEDED  
BY THE RAILROADS

(Continued from page one)

less criticizing, backbiting and telling how to do things, and reverse his old methods by inviting his employees to tell how certain things should be accomplished. Then the foundation would be started on a thought basis.

"I have been trying for a long time to get my propaganda where it would be recognized, but so far have been unsuccessful."

"Professor Ripley's remarks as given in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 18, on the subject 'Educator as Railroad Man,' are very good. His statement is very clear and precise. In reading the remarks of the higher officials in railroad circles, I have so far failed to see an expression wherein they deal with facts or cause."

"The success of a railroad, or any business, depends entirely upon the cooperation of the management and the employees; in other words, both sides will have to pull together. To speak with perfect frankness, and this is a pretty broad statement to make, the management and the employees are the railroad's worst enemies. There is continual dissatisfaction among both the officers and employees. I dare say that if the officers and employees would pull together and be of one mind, millions of dollars per month could be saved in labor, waste of materials and supplies, prevention of fires, loss and damage to freight, damage to equipment by wrecks, stealing, and personal injuries."

"I might further state that if the management and employees would pull together, as they should, which will never be until there is a change in the system of management, there would be no trouble in securing higher freight rates, and there would be no trouble in preventing adverse legislation against the railways."

"The success of any business depends entirely upon the quality of mind or thought governing. If the business is governed by deception, anger, hatred, jealousy, envy, bigotry, self-satisfaction, self-esteem, impatience, or desire for power and place, its downfall is inevitable; but on the other hand, if a business is governed by honest efforts, unselfish motives, and frankness with the workers, the success is inevitable."

CANADIAN SUBJECTS  
IN STATES CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Canadians in the United States are being called to the colors. Charles J. Doherty, Minister of Justice of Canada, has begun an advertising campaign to reach those in the United States who were unmarried on July 6, 1917, or widowers having no children, who are ordinarily residents of Canada or have resided there at any time since August, 1914, and who were at the time of the proclamation at least 20 years of age and were born not earlier than 1883. These must report for military service on or before Nov. 10, or be liable to severe penalties.

## AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 4, AT 3.30  
CONCERT BY

MABEL GARRISON  
SOPHIE BRASLAW  
ARTHUR MIDDLETON

OF THE MET. OPERA CO.  
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

SYMPHONY HALL  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 3, AT 3  
EFREM ZIMBALIST

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

SYMPHONY HALL  
Fri. Aft. at 2.30  
Sat. Eve. at 8

Boston Symphony Orchestra  
Dr. KARL MUCK, Cond.  
Tickets, \$1.50, 92, \$2.50

SALE OF MILK AT  
10 CENTS EXTENDED

Chelsea and Brockton Follow Boston in Providing Citizens With Lower-Priced Product and Other Places to Act

Extension of the plan for selling milk over the counter at 10 cents a quart is expected throughout Massachusetts soon with Chelsea and Brockton taking the lead today and Lynn asking for the establishment of depots. So successful has the plan worked in Greater Boston, that the Morgan Brothers Company operating a chain of creameries, also started selling milk undelivered at 10 cents a quart today. Mayor George H. Newhall of Lynn has asked Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Commissioner, to arrange for similar milk stations in Lynn, and word has been received from Worcester that a local concern has offered to sell milk under the new plan, although Mayor Pehr C. Holmes of that city has not yet agreed.

Additional stations operating today for the first time are: 116 Harvard Avenue, Allston; 577 Warren Street, Roxbury; 146 Warren Street, Roxbury; 1345 Beacon Street, Brookline; 293 Washington Street, Brookline; 960 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester; 238 Bowdoin Street, Dorchester; 208 Adams Street, Dorchester; 328 Bowdoin Street, Dorchester; 429 Geneva Avenue, Dorchester; 349 Center Street, Jamaica Plain; Manhattan Market, Central Square, Cambridge.

Arrangements were made yesterday by the Mayor of Chelsea with the H. P. Hood Company to sell milk at 10 cents a quart undelivered to the residents of Chelsea. The milk will be sold at the Hood creameries and at the stores of Frank P. Resca, Chester Avenue and Willow Street; L. E. Perry, Williams Street and Broadway; Mrs. Mark, Washington Avenue and Lash Street; B. S. Brown, Park and Hawthorn Street; Webster Market, Broadway and Webster Avenue; B. Coolidge, 43 Broadway.

Word has been received from Brockton that the Producers Dairy Company will supply milk under the new plan at milk depots throughout the city and the Chamber of Commerce is to cooperate with the movement.

After a meeting between Alfred M. Coats, Food Commissioner for Rhode Island with Rhode Island milk producers in Providence, yesterday, it was decided to hold a joint meeting of the milk producers and retailers next Monday to discuss the threatened rise to 12 cents a quart to the dealer and 14 cents to the consumer.

PLANS FOR DISPOSAL  
OF THE DEPOT BRIGADE

Final disposition of the old depot brigade of the twenty-sixth division, now in command of Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser is made by an order received at northeastern headquarters whereby the remnants of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Massachusetts regiments, the First New Hampshire Infantry, First Vermont Infantry, the First Maine Heavy Artillery and the First Connecticut Infantry will be converted into corps and army troops. The order was issued by Lieut.-Col. H. J. Leonard, adjutant-general, and was sent to the commanding officers of all national guard divisions as the result of a conference held regarding the reorganization of all national guard troops.

The order notes the fact that in the formation of an army a great many more troops are needed than are incorporated in a division. If these divisions which have been designated to go to France at an early date are to be composed of trained officers and men, the necessity of breaking up some of the regiments to obtain them, becomes apparent. These are known as army and corps troops. It is planned that the national guard shall furnish its share of army and corps troops. It is the intention to keep intact complete regiments and which have a skeleton of enlisted men. Recruits will be sent to such regiments, and while the regiments that are utilized for this purpose do not form a part of divisional organizations, they will be assigned as corps troops to the corps of which their old division is

a part. Such army and corps troops will have the advantage of keeping intact and maintaining and transmitting their names and traditions.

Lieut. J. Drien and Lieut. Thierry Mallet, who recently arrived from France to assist in military instruction in the United States, have reported to Col. Paul Azan and both have been assigned to Camp Devens. Army Lieut. Mallet will specialize in wireless and field signaling and Lieut. Mallet of the famous Bon Chasseurs Alpins will instruct along the line of bomb throwing in which he is an expert. He will teach the use of hand grenades, and expects to make use of all baseball men in teaching this art.

Lieutenant Perigord of the University of Minnesota faculty will shortly come to Boston for local assignment, specializing in automatic rifle instruction.

Capt. Ralph M. Harrison of the provost guard has been invited to address the Twentieth Century Club at 3 Joy Street at luncheon on Saturday, and his topic will be "What the Soldier Wants and Expects from the Civilian." This morning about 100 members of the provost guard participated in a hike to Allston. The men were in charge of Lieutenants Whittaker and Freil.

Maj. Henry L. Higginson has sent a donation of 500 copies of "The Man Without a Country" to Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, for distribution at camps and cantonments within his division.

Sixteen army field clerks in the department have been notified of a yearly increase of \$300 in their pay. Lieut. J. J. O'Hare has received several donations of sweaters from interested friends of the enlisted men, and this morning several more arrived at headquarters. Mrs. David V. Melisac has notified Lieutenant O'Hare that a social club of 30 members to which she belongs has decided to utilize its weekly sessions in knitting for men of the regular army, a practice Lieutenant O'Hare says he hopes other clubs will follow.

Maj. Ellison L. Gilmore of the coast artillery at Ft. Andrews has been assigned to duty at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn., and Capt. Edward D. Powers of the coast artillery corps at Ft. Preble, Me., has been assigned to duty at the New Hampshire State College at Durham, N. H.

Lieut. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer of the northeastern department, was in Ayer this afternoon, where he was attending to the transfers of several enlisted men into the enlisted signal corps.

SHOES, FOOD, FUEL  
SHORT IN GERMANY

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The following facts are taken from official announcements in the German newspapers:

There is only enough shoe leather for the use of miners, fishermen, canal workers and a few allied trades. The manufacture of leather footwear for the rest of the population will soon be suspended. They will have to get along with wooden soles and cloth uppers.

There is a big shortage in vegetables. The turnip must again be one of the mainstays of the German diet, although to a less degree than last year.

The fuel problem has not been solved. The Coal Commissioner prophesies that the city populations will feel this within the next few days. The railway administration of Saxony announced that railway travel will not be allowed without special permission. Soldiers in the home camps are limited in their week end furloughs, and Saturday and Sunday trips of relatives to see the boys in camp are stopped. The Prussian railways will probably follow suit.

The Government has decreed that women's skirts must be made with a reduced amount of material, which will necessitate their being made both shorter and tighter.

## SIAM TO SEND FORCE TO FRANCE

BANGKOK, Siam (Thursday)—The Siamese Government has called for volunteers for the force which it is proposed to send to the western front in France. The command will be trained in Belgium.

Only 2 Days Left.

To put the power and punch of New England's stored up wealth working for our country!

Buy Liberty Bonds

Today!

We must put our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor on the altar of sacrifice and dedicate all to Freedom and Democracy.

Buy Liberty Bonds as Your Share!

At any Bank—Cash or Installments.

WEAR YOUR BUTTON

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND



## CHELSEA STREET WORK IS PLANNED

Continuation of Widening of  
Thoroughfare Connecting Bos-  
ton With Chelsea and North-  
ern Points to Be Taken Up

For the continuation of the widening of Chelsea Street, Charlestown, from Foss Street as far as Prospect Street, the commissioners of the street laying-out department are preparing to advertise for the necessary taking of land and also to ask Mayor Curley to approve the loan order of \$100,000 required for the improvement.

About one year ago, Mayor Curley signed the order of the Board of Street Commissioners for the widening of this street as the first step toward an adequate radial highway between Boston, Chelsea and other northerly localities. Early in 1916 the Board of Street Commissioners recommended to Mayor Curley that Chelsea Street be widened and repaved from City Square to Hunker Hill Street. The estimated cost of the undertaking, which the pressure of constantly increasing traffic to the Mystic steamship docks and to Chelsea and other localities has been demanding, was given by the street board as \$450,000.

Mayor Curley saw the advantages of the improvement and gave his approval. The City Council, however, demurred at the expenditure of almost half a million of dollars for one street at one time and only appropriated \$100,000.

With this initial appropriation, the council indicating that it would vote others as necessary, the street commissioners began preparations for widening the street between City Square and Foss Street. The land condemnation and taking is a slow legal process and it was not until early last spring that everything was ready for the commissioners to go into the street and begin moving back some houses and cutting off the fronts of others.

Of the \$100,000 made available by vote of City Council and approval of the Mayor about \$79,000 was awarded for land and building damages in the section widened. It is estimated that it will cost the city \$16,000 to repave with grouted granite block set on concrete base the section widened. The work is practically completed so far as setting back and remodeling of buildings is concerned.

The undertaking is in such shape now that the street board can go before the City Council with the approval of the Mayor and ask for an appropriation of another \$100,000 with which to continue the work as far as Prospect Street next spring.

The widening of Chelsea Street has been a subject of consideration and discussion in Boston for a great many years. It has been urged repeatedly before the City Council and has also been considered on several occasions by the Legislature. Eight or nine years ago the Legislature passed an act providing for the widening of the street, but the act included a provision that it would not become operative until such time as the street railway companies operating in that thoroughfare would agree to the payment of a part of the cost of the improvement.

This provision of the act at that time appeared to be a wise part of the measure. The improvement would undoubtedly be a distinct advantage, it was pointed out, to the Ray State Street Railway Company and the Boston Elevated Railway Company, both of which were using the street.

Pressure was brought to bear upon the companies to induce them to agree to payment of part of the cost of widening the street, but without success. Both companies insisted that they could not afford to undertake the added expense at that time. Then it was that Councilman Daniel J. McDonald took the matter up and secured the assistance of Mayor Curley in the enterprise which has been well started and which it is hoped to have completed in two or three years. The widening of Chelsea Street between City Square and Hunker Hill Street will add to its traffic capacity by more than one-third and speed the transit of vehicles.

## MR. HILLQUIT NOT TO SPEAK IN CAMP

General Bell Will Not Modify  
Stand Against Socialists Seek-  
ing Votes in Cantonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maj.-Gen. J. F. Bell, commanding the seventy-seventh division, United States Army, at Camp Upton, L. I., has refused to modify his stand against permitting Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York City, to speak in the camp. General Bell declares that those planks in the city Socialist platform which endorse the platform adopted at the national Socialist convention in St. Louis are subversive of military discipline and that, therefore, under his previous ruling in regard to the admittance of political speakers into the camp, those who stand sponsor for them cannot address the soldiers.

General Bell's stand was announced in a letter he sent to Mayor Mitchell in reply to the latter's opinion, expressed in a letter to the general, that since the other candidates were admitted to the camp, permission should not be withheld from Mr. Hillquit. In answer to Mayor Mitchell's assertion that the law should deal with the war were treasonable, General Bell pointed out that a subsequent legal proceeding against the Socialist leader would not repair the harm that

he is convinced Mr. Hillquit's doctrines would do in the camp.

General Bell said that a member of the committee which asked him for permission for Mr. Hillquit to speak in the camp had consented to incorporate in writing that it was not the candidate's intention to discuss matters involving opposition to the war. When the letter of request asked for by the general had been completed he noticed that this assurance had not been included. He therefore spoke of this, and was answered that the request that Mr. Hillquit be permitted to address the soldiers on the issues of the municipal campaign covered it all, and that it was not necessary to say anything else. The general then got the committee to identify as correct a copy of the municipal platform of the Socialists, which contained an endorsement of the stand taken by the national Socialist Party in opposition to war and a pledge of hearty support in its efforts to procure the repeal of the conscription law.

Oratory within the camps on such a platform, the general holds, would not be conducive to discipline among the soldiers. He therefore insists that his original order, that the Socialists shall be barred from seeking votes in Camp Upton, be maintained.

## RESTRICTIONS ON PRESS DETAILED

Postmaster Burleson Assures  
Publishers That No One Loyal  
Need Fear Embarrassment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The scope of the Espionage and Trading With the Enemy Acts, in so far as they affect the postal service, and how they are to be enforced against disloyal publications, are explained at length in a letter to publishers from Postmaster-General Burleson.

The laws were made necessary, Mr. Burleson states, by a nationwide propaganda intended in every possible way to interfere with the successful prosecution of the war. He assures the publishers that no one who is at heart loyal to his country should have any apprehension of embarrassment or inconvenience from their administration. "No one connected with the Government," says the letter from the Postmaster-General, "should be subject to these laws to avoid criticism, or even attack, but no publication containing matter which falls within the prohibition of the law will be permitted to circulate."

As interpreted by the Postoffice Department, the acts making it unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to mail, or to transport, or carry, or otherwise publish or distribute during the war any printed or other matter are:

"Advocating or urging treason, insurrection or forcible resistance to any law of the United States."

"Conveying false reports or false statements intended to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies."

"Intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States."

"Intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the services of the United States."

"The circulation or publication of which involves the violation of any of the numerous other criminal provisions of the espionage Act, but which are not of special interest to publishers."

"Printed in a foreign language containing any news item, editorial or other printed matter respecting the Government of the United States, or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of war, or any matter relating thereto, unless the publisher or distributor thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the postmaster at the place of publication a true, complete translation of the article."

"Referred to in the preceding paragraph for which publishers have been granted a permit to circulate, free of restrictions named therein, but which does not bear at the head thereof in the English language the fact that such a permit has been granted."

## MONTREAL AND THE REFORMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal's celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation, which had its inception when Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg, will consist of commemorative services in the Lutheran and other Protestant churches on Sunday next, and a union service, at which all the Protestant denominations will be represented, in the American Presbyterian Church on the evening of Oct. 31, the anniversary day.

BOSTON OFFICIALS AT AYER  
Mayor Curley and the members of the Boston City Council, with the exception of Councilman James J. Storrow, who is out of the city, are to be entertained this afternoon by the officers of the three hundred and first regiment of the national army at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. The Mayor and the councilmen were invited to be the guests of the regimental officers of the three hundred and first regiment on Monday by Major Rhinelandt Waldo, who drove from the cantonment to Boston for that purpose.

Preparations are being made at Camp Devens today to escort the visitors through a large part of the cantonment, and to entertain them at officers' mess in the early evening. It is planned by Mayor Curley to leave for Boston promptly at 6 o'clock this evening, as the Mayor has some half dozen speaking engagements in Boston tonight.

## REFORMATION DAY TO BE OBSERVED

Chicago Lutheran Congrega-  
tions to Unite in Patriotic  
Services in Commemoration  
of the 400th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—There are between 70 and 75 Lutheran congregations in Chicago, and the various churches have completed arrangements for observing the four hundredth anniversary of Reformation Day. The event will be featured by the holding of two general mass meetings on Sunday, Oct. 28, and by special services in all the churches on Reformation Day, Oct. 31.

Those in charge of the observance have manifested a desire to unite the true spiritual significance of the Reformation, as begun by Martin Luther when he nailed his declaration to the door of the Catholic church in Wittenberg, with the patriotism of today. Therefore it is announced that the feature at all services, several and common, both in English and in German, will be the singing in English in unison of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Missouri synod of German, English and Scandinavian Lutheran churches has general charge of the observances in this vicinity. The churches of the West and North Sides will assemble in the Second Regiment Armory, Madison and Talman streets, on the afternoon of Oct. 28, and again in the evening. The former service will be in German and the latter in English. The Reformation Day address in German will be delivered by the Rev. M. Wagner of Forest Park, and that in English by the Rev. H. P. Eckhardt of Pittsburgh, second vice-president of the national organization of Lutheran churches. At this meeting two bands will provide music. One band comes from the Lutheran College at River Forest, and the other from Aurora. There will be a joint choir of 1200 voices.

The South Side churches will assemble at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Wentworth and Thirty-fourth streets. The German address in the afternoon will be delivered by Prof. L. W. Dorn of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and that in English at night by Prof. C. Gaenssle of Milwaukee. At this meeting there will be a choir of 700 voices and an orchestra of 50 players. The climax at both services will be the singing of the Reformation hymn—"A Mighty Fortress is Our God"—both words and music of which were written by Martin Luther.

In Chicago, as it is understood, will be the case elsewhere, festival services will be announced by the ringing of all Lutheran church bells for five minutes at noon on Sunday, Oct. 28.

## FOOD STILL ISSUE OF MR. MANSFIELD

Democratic Candidate for Gov-  
ernor of Massachusetts Criti-  
cizes Governor McCall

Speaking at a rally in New Bedford last night, Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, mentioned the Boston Board of Health as his authority for campaign statements that some of the cold-storage warehouses in Massachusetts are "bulging" with food. "In some of these warehouses," continued Mr. Mansfield, "the food is stored in the hallways, corridors and on the stairs."

Further on in his speech, Mr. Mansfield said: "The storage warehouses in Massachusetts are so crowded that in the western part of this State the producers are sending their food to the West to be stored. The report of the State Board of Health shows that more than 15,000,000 dozens of eggs were in cold storage on Oct. 1, 1917, and yet eggs were sold today at 67 cents a dozen."

"Millions of pounds of fish have been stored and it is no secret that it has been stored in order to meet the tremendously high prices that will ensue from the campaign for two fish days a week. The increase consists of meat, fish, butter, eggs and poultry."

It was an unfortunate thing for Governor McCall that he should attempt to convince the public that Massachusetts was not one of the states that had a great surplus of food, upon the very same day that his own State Board of Health published its report, which conclusively proved the contrary.

The Democratic candidate criticized alleged recent extensions of periods of holding food in cold storage. He said in part: "Mr. Lithgow, agent for the State Board of Health, said in his report that he had granted 19 out of 20 requests for an extension of time so that the goods might be held in cold storage longer than 12 months. These 19 requests in all probability covered millions of pounds of food of all kinds and since the law allows food to be stored for 12 months without an extension it shows conclusively that the food in many cases has been held for more than a year."

Other candidates on the Democratic state ticket also spoke.

## THE HON. J. M. BECK SPEAKS AT OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the presence of the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, and an enthusiastic audience, the Hon. James M. Beck delivered an inspiring address on the subject of the war at a joint meeting of the Canadian Club and the Women's

Canadian Club. In impressive language, the speaker warned his hearers that the war was by no means won yet, although Germany's strength was fast failing. Exaggerated optimism, Mr. Beck said, should be guarded against and the decision that Germany was beaten was a dangerous one to hold.

In his opinion, in 12 months, the Kaiser would either be a Twentieth Century Caesar or a detained exile. "If the German spirit is not changed by this war," said Mr. Beck, "then it matters little whether Germany remains a monarchy or becomes a republic. I would just as soon have the Kaiser on the throne as have Hindenburg or von Tirpitz as President. It was true that Hindenburg might be tempted to cry 'kamarade, kamarade,' but a republic dominated by a Hindenburg or von Tirpitz would be little improvement over the Hohenzollerns. Germany must be taught a lesson once and for all time, and the Allies must not content themselves with victory this side of the Rhine. This war would end in a moral fiasco if the nation which started it was not made to pay."

Speaking of conditions after the war, the distinguished speaker said that there must be no misplaced magnanimity when victory was won; retributive justice would have to be meted out at all hazards. The fruits of the victory which would have been won at so fearful a cost must not be frittered away.

## ORGAN RECITAL FOR REFORMATION

Official Boston Program of Lu-  
theran Anniversary Opens at  
Park Street Church

As the opening feature of the official Boston program for the observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, an organ recital was given in the Park Street Church on Thursday night by J. Hermann Loud of Brookline. This recital was arranged for by the Greater Boston celebration committee, which will hold, as the climax of the local recognition of the reformation, a mass meeting in Tremont Temple next Wednesday night, beginning at 7:45 p. m. with another organ recital by Mr. Loud.

Mr. Loud's program last night was featured by music of the Reformation period, and included Mendelssohn's sixth organ sonata, built upon Luther's choral, "Our Father Who Art in Heaven"; two choral preludes by Brahms; Faulkes' festival prelude on "Ein Feste Burg"; the Reformation Symphony by Mendelssohn.

The pageant committee of the local celebration has completed the main details of the production to be given at the Tremont Temple meeting. Dr. Mary Alice Emerson is the writer of this pageant, which is symbolical of the great awakening of the world which followed the posting by Luther of the 95 theses on the church door at Wittenberg.

## REFORMATION EVENTS

Coming features of the Reformation celebration program are as follows: Friday, Oct. 26—Waltham churches hold union celebration. The south side churches meet at Beth Eden Baptist Church. The north side churches assemble at the Universalist Church. Sunday, Oct. 28—General observance in Protestant churches in Greater Boston.

Meeting of Lutheran churches of the General Council at Tremont Temple, 2 p. m., including cantata, "The City of God."

Winchester churches hold union celebration at First Congregational Church, Winchester, in the evening. Haverhill Church Federation holds observance.

Other meetings by federations and churches in Milton, Westboro, Peppercill, Swampscott, Westport, Pittsfield, etc.

Wednesday, Oct. 31—General meeting at Tremont Temple under direction of Greater Boston quadricentennial committee, 7:45 p. m., with presentation of pageant, "The Spreading Light."

Sunday, Nov. 4—Lutheran churches of the Synodical Conference hold meeting in Tremont Temple.

Lawrence churches meet at Lawrence Street Congregational Church.

## TEACHERS OF RHODE ISLAND HOLD MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Patriotism was the keynote of all addresses at the opening meeting of the Rhode Island Teachers' Institute yesterday.

Before the addresses John C. Swift of the Rhode Island History Teachers Association explained the essay contest for teachers of the State, for which prizes will be offered by the organization. The grammar school section was addressed by R. H. Whitebeck, professor of geography at the University of Wisconsin, and Frank Z. Ballou of Boston.

Addressing the kindergarten section Miss Annie E. Moore, instructor in kindergarten and elementary education, Teachers College, Columbia University, spoke on "Changing Relations Between the Kindergarten and Primary School."

Charles I. Rice of Massachusetts, addressed the supervisors of music on the "Desire to Be Helpful."

LYNN CHAMBER ELECTS  
LYNN, Mass.—At a meeting of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce yesterday Edward S. Underwood of Lynn and a graduate of Boston University in the class of 1899, was elected president of the chamber to succeed Ralph S. Bauer, who has served during the last two years and declined reelection.

Fred A. Timson of Boston, and a resident of Swampscott, was chosen first vice-president; W. Howard Hutchinson, second vice-president, and Frank A. Turnbul, city treasurer of Lynn, treasurer.

## SECRETARY BAKER ENDS BOSTON VISIT

War Member of President Wil-  
son's Cabinet Praises State  
Pier, but Has No Plans for  
Taking It Over at Present

After inspecting Commonwealth Pier at South Boston and declaring it a splendid example of dock building and a monument to the enterprise of the Commonwealth, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker returned to Washington on Thursday night, ending his two-day visit to Massachusetts. The Secretary stated that the Government had no immediate plans for taking over the pier for war purposes and that its usefulness to the Government depends on the demands for the future.

The Secretary, who inspected Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., during his visit, was asked if the War Department contemplated a reduction of the national army cantonment during the winter months, and stated it was the purpose to give the camp a tryout before determining that question.

At the Boston City Club Thursday afternoon Secretary Baker was tendered a luncheon and addressed some 500 members and guests of the club, urging that there be no Liberty Loan "slackers" in Boston. Before the luncheon he addressed a group of citizens at the club in the interest of the war camp recreation fund. In the forenoon he inspected the Harvard reserve officers training corps and witnessed an exhibition of trench maneuvers by the regiment on its training ground at Fresh Pond, expressing himself as highly pleased with the character of the work the Harvard unit is doing.

Accompanied by James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, Edward A. Filene and a military aide, the secretary motored to Commonwealth Pier in the afternoon where the "receiving ship" were drawn up to welcome the party. He made a detailed inspection of the pier, being shown its features by Lieutenant Commander McSheehy, while Mr. Filene pointed out the advantages of the port facilities for the work of the war.

The Secretary received an enthusiastic welcome at the Boston City Club luncheon, over which Mr. Storrow, president of the club, presided. Among those at the head table were Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mayor James M. Curley, Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commander at Camp Devens, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the department of the northeast, Brig.-Gen. William Weigel, Brig.-Gen. Evans, Brig.-Gen. Sweetser, Lieut.-Ant-Commander A. L. Key, Judge Charles A. De Courcy, Collector Edmund Billings and A. Shuman.

Mr. Storrow declared all true United States citizens are backing President Wilson, regardless of party affiliations, and Secretary Baker emphasized that the nation is in the world war to win. He said that the invasion was a mimic warfare, compared with the gigantic struggle being waged in Europe today. Worse than the sinking of the Lusitania, he declared, was the approval of that act by the imperial German Government, and he said the people of the United States did not find it hard to choose between democracy and autocracy.

## PADEREWSKI WORK FOR POLAND ONLY

Report That His Efforts Were  
in Behalf of Colonel House's  
Bureau Receives Denial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This bureau is able to state, on unquestionable authority, that the article appearing in some New York papers to the effect that Ignace J. Paderewski, the noted musician, was in Washington assisting Colonel House in gathering data for a forthcoming peace conference, is untrue. Mr. Paderewski, at the present time, is in California. From the same source it is learned that Mr. Paderewski has been for some time collecting data for Poland to be used at the peace conference, but he is collecting it independently.

Mr. Paderewski recently issued a protest against the establishment of an autonomous government for those parts of Poland invaded and captured by German militarism. Mr. Paderewski is seeking a whole, united, and independent Poland, to be made up of all sections of Poland. This Poland would extend from the Baltic to Dantzig, and would include those sections now held by Germany and Austria as rightfully belonging to them, but which, in reality, are part of the Polish Kingdom.

Poles in this city say that the only man who has spoken clearly on the Polish situation, which will, of course, be taken up at the peace conference, is President Wilson, who says there shall be a free, united and independent Poland. Secretary of War Baker in an interview published in Polish papers, also stated his views, and they were of the same character as those of President Wilson. In a recent issue of a Berlin paper it was noted that the declaration of a free Poland was a grievous mistake on the part of former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Poles here believe it is only reasonable that Poland should be represented at the peace conference, for her future surely rests with the decision of that council.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE  
WELLESLEY, Mass.—A new plan of student government along the lines of the United States Government at Washington with a house and senate was discussed at a meeting of the Stu-

dent Government Association of Wellesley College yesterday. The senate would be composed of students and the faculty, and the house of students. The plan is proposed to save the time lost by the present plan of mass meetings in which every student acts in an advisory capacity. A vote on the question of the adoption of this plan will be taken soon. Members of the 1918 class elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society are publicly announced. Eight students at Wellesley College have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, it is announced today. They are Miss Marguerite Atterbury of New York, N. Y.; Miss Ruth P. Aultman of Cincinnati, O.; Miss Helen V. Broe of Portland, Me.; Miss Anna Carlin of Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Ruth H. Harding of Portland, Ore.; Miss Anna F. Paton of Paterson, N. J.; Miss Jean L. Snyder of Elyria, O.; Miss Sally C. Wood of Rochester, N. Y.

## MINERS' LEADER TO GO ON FUEL STAFF

President John P. White Resigns  
and Will Assist Dr. Garfield  
—F. J. Hayes Succeeds Him

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—John P.

White resigned on Thursday as president of the United Mines Workers of America. He will be succeeded by Frank J. Hayes, vice-president. Mr. White will leave on Sunday for Washington to become adviser to Dr. H. A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator. John L. Lewis of Springfield, Ill., a former member of the Illinois Legislature and at present statistician of the Miners Union, was appointed vice-president by the executive board.

Mr. Hayes, the new president, in announcing that there would be no radical change in the policy of the organization, said: "At this critical time I am well aware of the absolute necessity of maintaining an uninterrupted coal supply. The success of the war depends on the patriotism of the miner as well as that of the soldier. I have no sympathy with local strikes or shutdowns and shall put forth my best efforts to maintain peace in the industry. It shall be our policy to stand strongly behind the Government."

## PRO-GERMANS OBJECT TO MEATLESS DAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pro-German activity to thwart the measures adopted by the Administration for safety and efficiency is again evidenced by a report received by the Food Administration from San Francisco to the effect that a certain element in that city is actively fighting the food conservation campaign. This disloyal activity is interpreted here as part of a well-laid scheme to harass the Government and to create a false impression abroad. The same sinister influences, it is pointed out, manifested themselves in opposition to the Selective Draft Law and the Liberty Loan issue, as well as in the activities of the I. W. W.

The report from the vice-chairman of the hotel division committee of the California hotel men, is as follows: "Since writing you yesterday a committee of restaurant men called on me and informed me that a large pro-German element in San Francisco, who patronize their places of business, are insisting on having beef served to them on our beefless Tuesdays, threatening that if they do not serve beef to them they will cease to have meals in their restaurants."

## WESTERN DESERTS BEING RECLAIMED

Commissioner Cato Sells Reports  
Progress in Development of  
Irrigation Projects—Extensive  
Plans Are Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned to Washington from a two months' tour of the deserts in Arizona and Southern California. During his trip Commissioner Sells traveled hundreds of miles in automobiles, and many miles on horseback, frequently climbing mountains on foot and wading rivers. He inspected the water-sheds of the Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico for the purpose of locating possible reservoir and dam sites, and traversed the entire Salt River Valley. He closely followed the Colorado River from Needles, Ariz., to Yuma, Cal., inspected the Parker and Yuma Reservoir irrigation possibilities, and studied conditions in the Imperial Valley, his definite purpose being to thoroughly familiarize himself with the water conditions and productive possibilities of the desert countries of the Southwest. Among other things accomplished during his trip, the commissioner effected preliminary arrangements for power to be used in pumping and for clearing, leveling and putting into cultivation 50,000 acres in one tract of desert land on the Pima Reservation, southwest of Phoenix.

Commissioner Sells says that with water these desert lands are capable of almost unbelievable production, that desert lands are capable of almost unbelievable production; that Egyptian long-stap cotton is fast becoming a chief crop, making approximately one bale to the acre, and now selling for 70 cents a pound; that alfalfa grows in great quantities, being cut seven or eight times each season, and that maize produces abundantly; that there are more cattle and hogs fed in the Salt River, Yuma, and Imperial valleys than in any other equal territory in the world. The commissioner visited one ranch in the Yuma Valley where 7000 hogs were being fed.

It is his purpose, within the next 18 months, to develop not only the 50,000 acres on the Pima Reservation, but in like manner thousands of acres on the Parker and Yuma reservations. With the first-hand information Commissioner Sells obtained on this trip, he is able to rapidly and effectively transform portions of the great deserts of the Southwest into lands suitable for the production of food for the world's immediate necessities.

## TEMPERANCE WORK IN CAMP PROPOSED

Miss Edith M. Wills, field secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation has gone to Ohio to do educational temperance work in the military camp near Chillicothe, where over 25,000 soldiers are stationed.

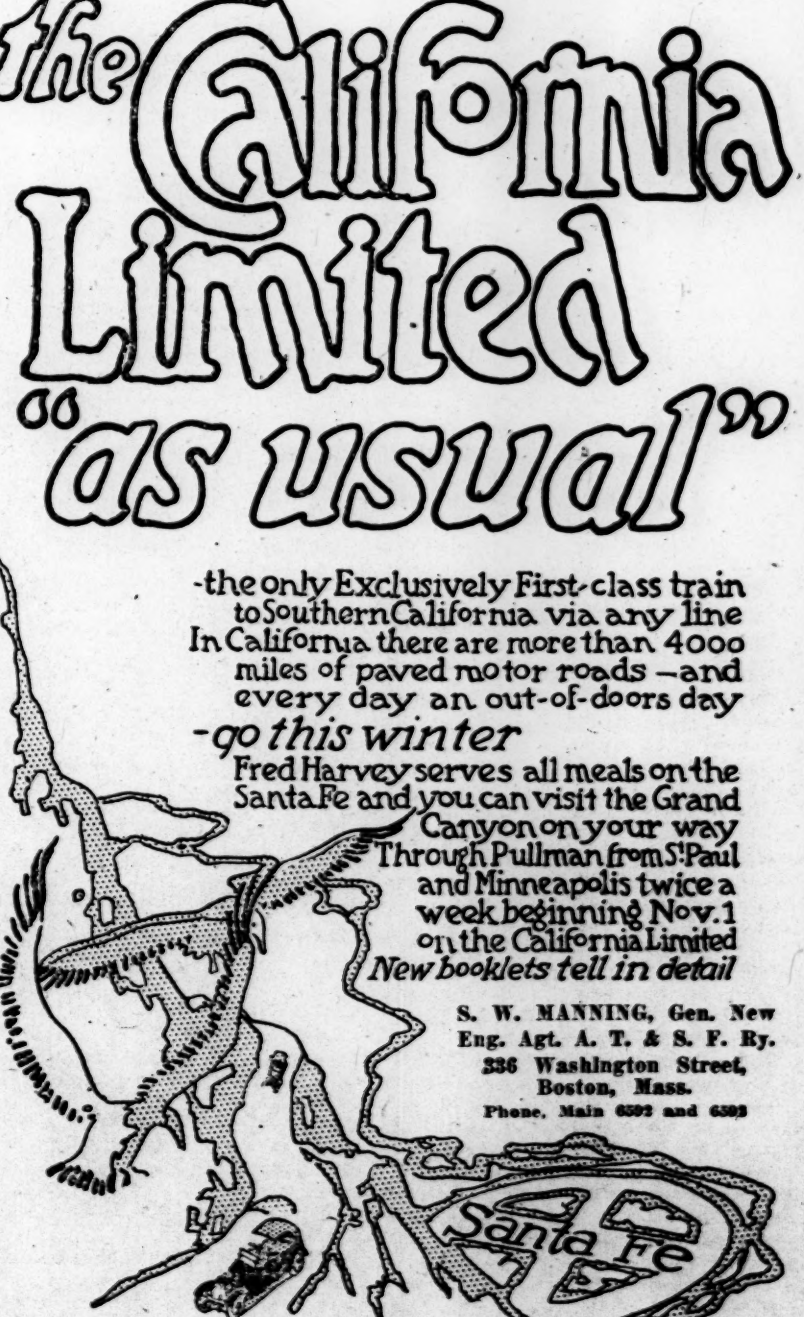
The federation is participating in the work of the United Committee on Temperance Activities in Army and Navy, its special work being the preparation of some attractive new slides presenting the facts as to the relation of drink to practical questions of military life. The slides are to be used at each cantonment in stereomicrographs furnished by the united committee.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Antiques in Interior Decoration

"Antiques are the thing in home decoration this winter, and we are kept busy hunting them up and, where we cannot get originals, reproducing them. We are making many interesting new things, not copying them, but fashioning them after the order of the beautiful things of earlier times," said Miss Edith Deane, an interior decorator of New York, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Color, too, is much in demand, but it must be exactly the right tone, soft, not in the least hard or garish. As for pictures, it is a curious fact, but there seems to be a decided tendency to put away all the beautiful etchings and water colors and other dainty things that we have loved, and replace them with old-fashioned paintings of flowers and fruit, those rather stiff arrangements against dark backgrounds. They must have dark frames, too; the bright gold variety is taboo, only the very old, old gold is permissible. Picture frames may be painted or stained, not necessarily to match the woodwork of the room, but to tone in with it, to harmonize. Portraits are permissible in the dining room and halls, but, elsewhere, if you are to conform to the latest decrees of style, you will have just the old-fashioned flat flower and fruit paintings, made to look as antique as possible, if they are not really old.

"Mirrors did fair to be much used and they are liked in antique frames, such as the French and Italian especially. Many are made with a panel of painting or embroidery across the top; some of these are not unlike the designs of our own Colonial period, here in America. Others have panels of petit-point, that very old embroidery, which might, perhaps, be called the French version of cross-stitch. If you examine it closely, you will see that it really is a cross-stitch but, unlike the modern variety, it is done as closely and compactly as possible, leaving no spaces between stitches. This is used also for wall panels, for screens and in many places where one might otherwise, or formerly, have used pictures. This petit-point is done in colors, but very soft, delicate ones usually, although, sometimes, of course, they are quite brilliant. The mirror frames, like those of the pictures, are also quiet and subdued as to coloring, but sometimes they are carved quite elaborately.

"Antique iron stands for broad, shallow flower bowls are attractive things of the new old variety, too. And, if it is not convenient to have freshly cut flowers arranged in them, one might use some of those enameled tin flowers which are bright and gay and often add just the touch of color that is desired. These flowers may be had in porcelain, but the enameled ones are less breakable. Sometimes we put goldfish bowls on these wrought iron stands, again we use one as a pedestal for a copper brazier; yes, the sort that you see peasants cooking in, over in Naples and in other parts of Italy. That looks particularly well.

## Hat Making at Home

Probably every woman has tried trimming her own hat or hats at some time or other, either because she wanted to experiment or because of some sudden compelling need, when it had to be done before a milliner could be reached. Probably many have experimented with making hats in various ways. One woman, a school teacher in the western part of the United States, has established an interesting hat industry, using a sort of rush or fiber which she has now named kraft fiber. She began with a piece of coarse straw matting, which she raveled out, and from which she constructed a hat, sewing the raveled strands together with raffia. The result was a good-looking piece of headwear, original enough to be quite attractive, but not so odd as to be labeled as queer.

For a long time, Miss Jennie Cameron had been interested in basketry, before she thought of hatmaking. Now she is teaching the making or weaving of hats of this fiber in the public schools of the western part of the United States. And she is getting out a manual concerning this new home industry, for so it might be called, to be used in all the schools.

"We have introduced the work in every city school and state institution in my territory, which includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Utah," she says. "My mother made the first hat, she has worked, right along with me, in this business. At first we did the work from coarse matting, out of which we raveled the fibers. Since then we have succeeded in getting this material made much finer than any matting was made heretofore. It is made especially for us, and dyed in the colors we have chosen. In Japan, it takes from one-half to three-quarters of a yard of the material to make a hat.

The fibers are sewn together with raffia and the whole cost of a hat is about 50 cents, sometimes less. Children in the fifth grade of a Montana school have made presentable hats, and the girls of the seventh and eighth grades of another school in that same state made their own spring hats this year. Those we consider 'big things' but, as I just started to teach hatmaking in the spring of this year, I reached only the teachers whom I could meet. This coming year, we expect all the schools to take it up, as we have been instructing teachers in the work in our summer schools."

One of these fiber hats, made by the pupils of this teacher, is a broad-brimmed black sailor, well proportioned with a prettily shaped sailor crown. It has an odd design, embroidered upon the top of the brim at

various places, as well as the same general style.

"Bell cords are coming back, and are finding quite a definite place on the walls of the carefully decorated home, but the bell cords of this Twentieth Century are not attached to loudly jangling bells, but, rather, to neat electrical contrivances. And they are not frequently cords, to be quite accurate; they are flat pieces of fabric, about three inches or so wide, lined with a different material. Those of today are sometimes made of long strips of oriental embroidery, sometimes of rich brocade, again of cretonne, according to the fittings of the room in which they are to be used. It is not uncommon now to see one hanging down at either side of a mantel, for example, where, although but one is needed for use, the two are employed for balance in the decoration. Some of these are most attractive.

"Here is something new in the floor lamps which are so popular this year. The standard is of the same wrought iron as those flower and brazier stands that I was telling you about, simple and tall and slender. The chief beauty of it is, however, that the scrolled bracket which holds the electric bulbs and the parchment paper shade is adjustable, may be pushed up and down at will. This shade is painted from an old French design. These lampstands are also made in wood, but they are less durable than those of iron.

"Wall sconces are well liked. Here is one of carved wood, on the order of those so well liked in the time of Louis XIV. It is a basket, you see, hung with streamers and festoons of light blue ribbon—painted wood, of course. The blue setting off the delicate pinks and greens of flowers and leaves. "Floral lace is to be used a great deal in home adornment. It makes beautiful and effective table runners and centerpieces. The old Italian fillet is particularly popular, with its rather coarse, knotted foundation and its design darned in by hand with a heavy thread. Chair backs—yes, they are really the old-fashioned titles under another name—and sofa backs, too, are to be used, and a favorite material for them is this heavy fillet lace, all hand made, of course.

"Old Greek olive jars are finding a new use as umbrella holders and form attractive pieces of hall furniture. The Spanish and Italian olive jars are also used for this same purpose, but the Grecian ones are rather more ornamental.

"Venetian glass is always a favorite and, nowadays, it is particularly well liked. It may be had in beautiful colors, such as lovely amber and blue and mulberry. A pretty centerpiece for a round dinner table is a broad and shallow bowl of this glass, in mulberry color with a few pieces of alabaster fruit, bunches of grapes and pears and such, upon it. This is effective as a decoration.

"Candlesticks of this same Venetian glass are beautiful, and so are compote and fruit bowls and dishes of

various sorts and shapes, as well as water glasses. These tall covered dishes may be used in various ways; candies or small fruits may be served in them, or their covers may be taken off and flowers arranged in them or long trailing sprays of ivy. Venetian glass must be handled with exceeding care, however, for it breaks so easily. But it is ancient and beautiful, and so fills a popular demand today."

## Canadian Date Cake

Three-quarters pound dates (stoned), 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 cup chopped walnuts, 1 cup white sugar, ¼ pound butter, 2 eggs, ½ teaspoon of soda dissolved in ½ cup of boiling water, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, 2 cups of flour. Cream butter and sugar, add eggs and boiling water with soda, then flour, with baking powder, and lastly fruit. Put in two tins, and bake in moderate oven 1½ hours. This cake should not be cut for a day or two.

## The Wise and the Foolish Gardener

Now is the time for the gardener with foresight to make sure of having the soil for his spring garden enriched to the utmost. Leaf mold is the best fertilizer possible to obtain, and it is to be had for the gathering. Leaves, instead of being burned, should be collected for future use. There are many ways of doing this. If a permanent receptacle for leaf mold is desired, then dig a hole in the corner

of a flower border or close under a wall and sweep the leaves into it whenever a tidy up is going on. A spade full of earth, scattered over the leaves, will keep them from blowing away. This method gives very little trouble and provides a useful hoard which can be drawn upon as occasion requires. Many gardeners prefer, however, to distribute the leaves daily, spreading them evenly over the herbaceous border, or where violas or wall flowers will be growing in the spring. Others like to collect them in heaps and to keep them in place with a slight dusting of dirt over the top of the mound. If it is preferred to make a heap or mound of leaves, then these should, later in the month, be spread over the beds and dug lightly into the soil. In no case should fallen leaves be wasted. Collecting leaves for leaf mold is no more trouble, nor as much, in fact, as collecting them for burning. They are invaluable to the soil, making it warm, rich and fresh. Leaf mold is as fertile as any fertilizer that can be used and is, as well, clean and sweet. The soil of flower beds where it is used becomes soft and light, delightful to the touch, and easy to work with.

Ground that has been covered with leaves should be well forked and raked over in the spring until not a whole leaf remains. Forking and raking will reduce them, after a winter under ground, very rapidly to the consistency of powder. Ground, thus treated, is as it were aerated and cannot become sodden. Herbaceous things enjoy this soil and the roots of delicate young plants that have been dormant all the winter find it easy to take hold, and their growth in spring is consequently rapid. It is, however, almost always necessary, as it is with any soil, to add a sprinkling of sand to give such things as annuals the

grit they like to find as they begin to root. Leaves are absolutely priceless waste of the new fallen leaves that is prevalent is, therefore, much to be regretted.

Those who understand the felicity of gardening and enjoy doing the work of their own patch of ground, no matter how small it may be, delight in working it to the utmost. These people get the best results. The hired gardener who comes to tidy up the lawn and flower beds and burn the leaves, preparatory for the winter, completes his day's job and departs. The owner works for the future of his garden, and to one that knows enough, October and November are busy months. The real success of next year's garden will depend on the work done during those months. One of the chief tasks of any gardener is the preparation of the soil. Soil cannot be worked too much. It may be dug and raked, and dug and raked, and raked and dug again, and it will gain at every working. If, with every digging during October and November, the fresh fallen leaves are worked into the ground, the effect will be evident in the beauty of the spring and summer flowers. It will also be found that fewer losses will occur during the winter, for soil made light with leaves is also made warm and will be found to be frost resisting. If plants are handled right now, are transplanted, trimmed, or divided with discretion at the present time, and the soil is treated with foresight, the result will be a perfectly brilliant success. If there is carelessness now, the garden will be merely mediocre, as good, perhaps, but no better, than all the other uninteresting mediocre gardens that are around.

## Peanut Butter for the Table

The butter jar was almost empty, it was breakfast time, and breakfast time was always followed closely by the hour for leaving the sky parlor apartment to begin the day's work. There was not a moment even to telephone to the friendly Italian grocer on the corner, for, by the time that his boy would have arrived with the required commodity, there would be no time left to eat it in, not that morning, at least. There were corn muffins for breakfast, fruit, of course, and steaming hot cocoa, for the morning was clear and cool.

"I did not cook any eggs; we have been having so many lately, and I thought that corn muffins and cocoa would be quite filling enough, but I surely thought we had butter enough for them."

"Haven't you any peanut butter?" asked Elizabeth, sitting down at her place at the breakfast table. "Why not try that? We both like it and I believe it would go well with the muffins; we know it will with cocoa, after the way you have used it in fudge and cake frosting."

Further kitchen cupboard exploration yielded a glass jar, with a little peanut butter left in the bottom. It was rather dry and crumbly, but there was enough of it. The girl who was cook that week carried it into the dining room.

"There is some peanut butter," she said, "but I don't believe that we can spread it."

"Give it to me," quoth Elizabeth; "somebody told me, only the other day,

what to do with it when it gets dry and hard."

She took it out into the kitchen, poured a very little cold water into the glass, took a fork and began beating the mixture. It was not long before it became as light and fluffy and smooth as any one could ask, and it was quite delicious spread on the hot corn muffins.

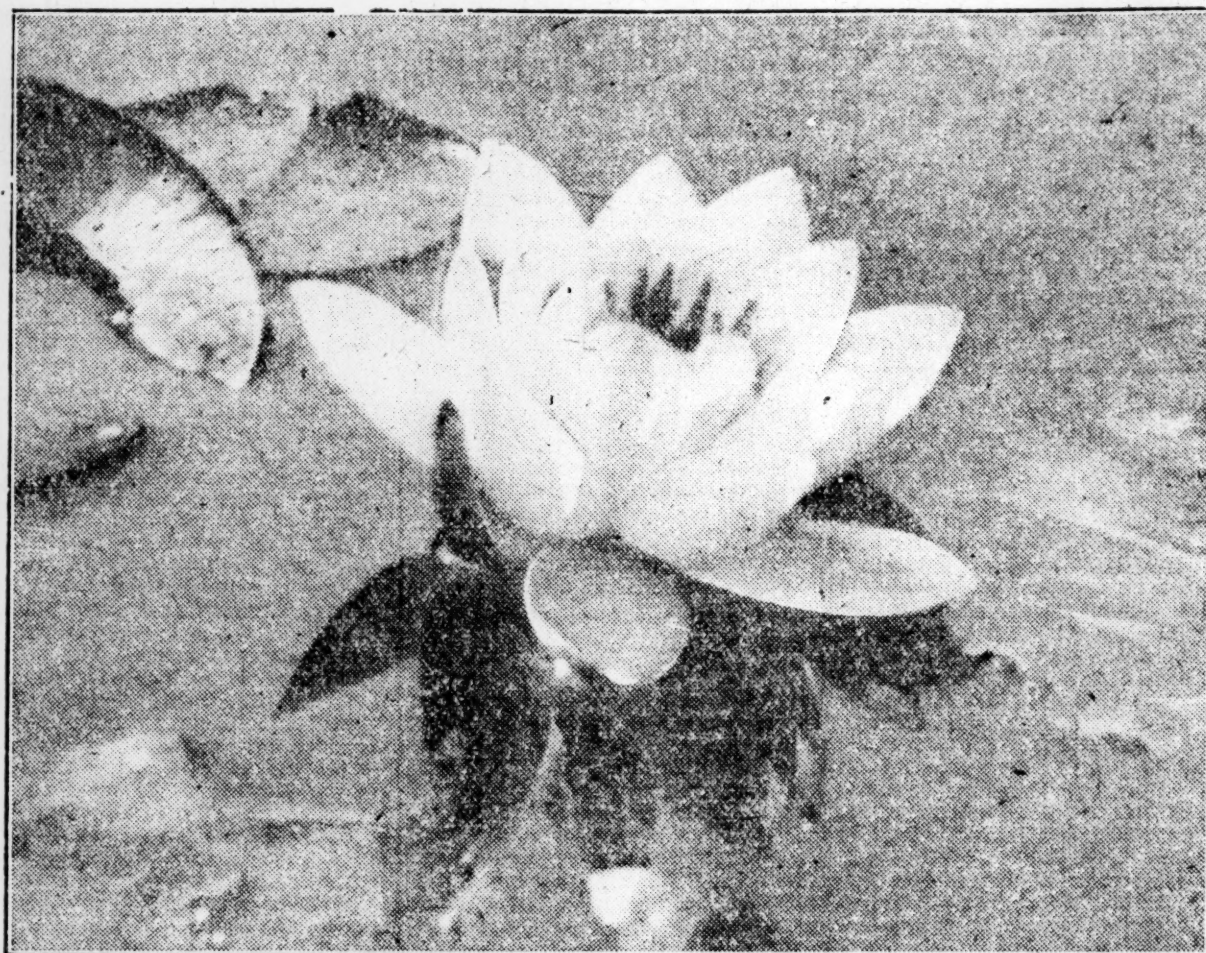
This will be a good thing to remember, when we want to make peanut butter sandwiches with fresh bread," she added; "you know how impossible it seems to spread it sometimes; and how it tears the bread to pieces."

Peanut butter may be made at home quite easily. One wishes to concoct it herself. Get freshly roasted peanuts, shell them and remove the red skins, of course; then put them through the meat grinder. Sometimes it seems wise to put them through twice, using the finest knife. Then add a little salt, of course, and some olive oil, just a little, to bind the ground peanuts together into a thick, smooth paste. If you do not care for the olive oil, use a little butter.

## Plum Conserve

Six quarts plums, 2 pounds seeded raisins, 3 oranges, 1 pound blanched almonds, ½ pound walnut meats, 6 pounds sugar. Cook plums without water till soft (a double boiler may be used). Put through sieve and add sugar, oranges and raisins. (Cut oranges in quarters and slice very thin.) Cook till it jellies and then add nuts, well broken up or put through the meat chopper, just before taking conserve from the stove.

## The White Water-Lily



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

## The white water-lily on an English lake

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Fair and white, the water-lily floats on the placid surface of the lake, swaying slowly with the gentle motions of the water while around her in a circle, cluster her pale green leaves. These leaves are needful to the plant,

for they breathe the air and feed the roots and flower with a constant stream of sap to help them grow. No drops of water must collect upon their surface, to prevent free contact with the air. This is why they have a waxy covering and a raised boss in the middle. All the rain drops slide down to the shallow groove around the edge

and creep over into the surrounding water. For this purpose, the margin is formed into a succession of curves which draw the waters of the lake into a number of swellings, like the surface of a shallow lens. It is these water lenses that cause the beautiful shadows, seen on the bottom of the lake. If one brings one's boat quietly among the lilies, on a calm sunny day, near the shallow margin of the water, and peers down so as to see the shadow cast upon the sandy bed, an astonishing thing is seen. For one seems to be looking at the shadow of a fan palm. The plate-shaped leaves are represented, not by plate-shaped shadows, but by stars of bright rays of light, separated by an equal number of dark lines. This is due, of course, to the circle of water lenses around each leaf. They concentrate the sunlight into narrow streaks, cutting down into the natural shadows of the leaf.

When it is realized how difficult it must be for a floating flower to keep free from injury by rain and waves, it is all the more surprising to note the uniform perfection and purity of these peerless blossoms. But they are constantly alert to every risk of taint. The strong, white petals close tightly while it rains. At about sunset, the flower shuts up and often withdraws altogether under the water on a stormy night, to emerge cool, fresh, and perfect, in time to welcome the returning day.

## A Delicious Oatmeal Bread

Here is a recipe for a delicious oatmeal bread, which a New Jersey housekeeper makes and which all of her friends like to be invited to eat. The making is very easy, she says, not in the least complicated. First, she mixes together 1½ cups of oatmeal—rolled oats—1 full pint of boiling water, ½ tablespoon of salt and ½ cup of sugar. This mixture she covers and sets away for an hour or two. Then she stirs in 4 level cups of flour and 1 yeast cake, dissolved in a little hot water, and sets the dough away to rise over night. The next morning she dips it out with a spoon into 2 pans, lets it rise again, this time for about 1 hour, then bakes it an hour in a moderate oven. She uses a bread mixer for making her oatmeal bread, but she says that she believes that the directions would be the same for those who stir up their dough in the old-fashioned bread bowl.

## A Novelty in Brooches

The artist came down to the luncheon wearing another new brooch. She had done that several times already, in the short space of time that she had been staying at that particular little hotel, where the women guests were putting in many hours of fancy work each day and were always eager for something new. At last, the girl who sat besides her, somewhat bolder than the others and encouraged by the artist's friendly conversation—the girl herself was an art student—ventured the question that others were thinking:

"I couldn't help noticing the brooches that you wear and I have been wondering if they have any story about them; they are so unusual and interesting and they seem to match your clothes so perfectly. Have they a story?"

"I do not know whether you would call their history a 'story' or not," the artist replied smilingly, "but I do think, myself, that they are interesting. And I will admit that they are unusual, although they need not be so. If you have finished your luncheon, let us go out on the porch and I'll tell you about this one."

"If you look closely at this brooch," she continued, taking it off and handing it to the girl, "you will see that it is really a miniature frame, and it is very old; you can tell that by the worn chasing on the gold. I bought it in an antique shop in Europe. The miniature had been removed, but I thought it would be interesting to paint a little picture myself to put in it. So I did."

"Then I painted another and another as different ideas came to me. I found myself at odd times making quite a variety of brooches out of this one frame. This little open door effect at the back makes it easy to remove one picture and insert another. Then the idea of mounting textiles in it occurred to me, and one day I tried a bit of brocaded ribbon which matched the trimming on the gown I was wearing. It was quite a success, as well as a decided novelty, in my opinion, and my friends seemed to agree with me. Then I tried other textiles, pieces of silk and cotton materials, odds and ends of various things. Now I have become quite accustomed to wearing a brooch to match or harmonize with my clothes."

"Sometimes I decorate a small piece of linen or silk or some other fabric, cut to fit the frame, with a touch of embroidery or painting; sometimes I find some tiny figured textile that I like; again, I cut a piece of paper and paint that to get the effect that I want. Frequently it is not a real design at all but just a few splashes of color, but it achieves the desired decorative note."

"My sister and I have found a number of these old brooches, some that were once used as miniature frames, others for those locks or braids of hair that were so popular years ago, and we have given several of them away to our friends with little pictures painted in them. They are such easy little articles of adornment to have and, if you have

## Hooks for Hanging Kitchen Implements

Did you ever try putting hooks into the ends of your dish mop, floor mop, broom, dust brush and other things, that you are accustomed to hang up? One housekeeper puts hooks into the handles of everything that she can possibly fit out in that way, and likes the scheme immensely.

"I hang up everything that I can hang in my kitchen," she explains; "I find it so much more convenient than any other way of keeping them that I have yet tried. I have nailed a set of cleats across the wall above my sink and another set in one corner. Above the sink, I hang spoons, strainers, egg beater, bread knife and such things as are used almost constantly, on small hooks. At first, I put screw eyes in all the wooden handled things, but now I have discovered a much better scheme: I put small hook into the handles of my implements, too. Then, I do not have to bother to try to thread one upon the other. It is much easier and quicker. I find, to hook hook upon hook—don't you like that expression? I delight in it. The same thing works, of course, with the brooms and mops in the corner. I could have put up nails just as well, to hang them to, I suppose, only the curve of the hook prevents other things from catching on them as badly as on the nails; so I think the double set of hooks a really valuable scheme and a saving of time, as well as a convenience in the kitchen."

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LABOR POSITION IN  
NORTH AUSTRALIAExtraordinary Industrial Con-  
ditions Revealed by Mr. Justice  
Powers as a Result of His Re-  
cent Trip to DarwinSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
From the Australian BureauMELBOURNE, Vic.—Some idea of  
the extraordinary industrial conditions  
in the Northern Territory; the great  
empty North of Australia, may be  
gathered from various wage awards  
and comment made in Melbourne by  
Mr. Justice Powers of the Common-  
wealth Arbitration Court, as a result  
of his recent visit to Darwin.Probably the most interesting fact  
disclosed was that a private firm paid  
increases in salary to government em-  
ployees in order that the transportation  
of its cattle should not be held up.  
Among others of the wages fixed by Mr.  
Justice Powers were the following:  
Ordinary stockmen (or cowboys) £3  
to £3 10s a week; European cooks £3  
10s to £3 15s; laborers employed  
building meat works (not permanent  
work) 2s 12d to 2s an hour, and  
painters 2s 6d; British diver, at  
least six hours in suit, £5 an hour;  
wharf laborers 2s an hour or 5s an  
hour on holidays.In the course of his judgments, Mr.  
Justice Powers said that the task  
which confronted him was a difficult  
one, because of the special conditions  
existing at Darwin, and in the North-  
ern Territory generally, and it was in-  
creased by the fact that the Northern  
Agency Company and the North Aus-  
tralian Meat Company were paying  
what were admitted to be higher wages  
than was paid by other employers for  
similar work. He assumed that this  
was because it was principally season-  
able work, to get men to go to Darwin  
until the meat works were fairly  
established; or to prevent dislocation  
of business by labor troubles during  
the meat company's operations.Darwin, his honor remarked, had  
been referred to as "a workingman's  
paradise" because of the high wages  
paid. If a high wage were all that a  
man wanted he could get it at Darwin.  
He could also get meat cheaper than  
Melbourne prices, and bread at a slight  
advance on Melbourne rates. The ac-  
tual cost there of the absolute neces-  
saries of life was not much greater  
than at Sydney. Clothes, on the whole,  
cost less, because a resident  
usually only wore what decency com-  
pelled him to wear. On the other  
hand, 75 per cent of the workers could  
not have their wives with them, be-  
cause there were no houses to put  
them in. That meant two homes, or  
compelling wives and children to live  
in discomfort in camps or huts.In the "paradise" in question, how-  
ever, there was no gas, no electric  
light, no trams or cabs, or busses;  
and in the evening, picture shows or  
public houses, he said, were the only  
places of entertainment. No means of  
education, beyond the useful state  
school, was obtainable, and a "White  
Australia" did not extend to the place,  
because even labor officials, owing to  
the great summer heat, employed  
black labor or Chinese servants.Mr. Justice Powers, continuing, said  
that hotel keeping by the Federal Gov-  
ernment had not apparently de-  
creased the consumption of alcoholic  
liquor. A previous return had shown  
that about 20 per cent of the total  
wages was spent in liquor. Now it  
had increased to 25 per cent.His honor pointed out that Northern  
Territory climatic conditions did not  
tell heavily on residents. The govern-  
ment secretary had stated that only  
one application for needed leave had  
been received in 12 months. Some  
residents had enjoyed their stay for  
more than 30 years, and two for more  
than 45 years.His honor said that during his visit  
he inquired why houses were not built  
on vacant allotments to give homes to  
newcomers. The employers assured  
him that the cost of material was so  
high at present and the outlook of the  
territory so uncertain, that no one  
with capital felt justified in building,  
no matter what rents were promised.  
If the Government wished married  
men to settle down in Darwin, it must  
build houses for them.Unusually interesting in connection  
with the discussion of an arbitration  
plant was the following statement by  
his honor in connection with Vestey  
Bros. and "stop work" meetings by  
engineers in the territory:A plaint had been lodged, said Mr.  
Justice Powers, by the Amalgamated  
Society of Engineers, on behalf of its  
members, against the Commonwealth  
Government in the Northern Territory,  
principally in regard to work con-  
nected with the railways. The mem-  
bers of the organization, when they  
failed to get a settlement of the claim  
by the Government, held "stop work"  
meetings for about three weeks, dur-  
ing which time they only worked an  
hour a day, with a view of enforcing  
a settlement by the Government. These  
meetings necessarily interfered with  
the work of the railway department,  
and if continued would have prevented  
the transport of cattle to Vestey Bros.  
meat works. The employees engaged  
numbered about 750. After a confer-  
ence with Vestey Bros. representative,  
the government employees agreed to  
discontinue "stop work" meetings, on  
an undertaking being given by that  
firm that it would pay them the extra  
wages they insisted upon from the  
Government. It they continued to do  
the work necessary to allow the  
transportation of cattle on the rail-  
ways.Some of the government employees  
refused to accept the extra amount,  
called a "bonus," on the ground that  
it was charity. His honor said he  
thought that refusal was to their  
credit, but that all the employees  
should have joined in refusing to ac-  
cept the bonus. A strike was ob-jectionable, and, in some states, an  
illegal method of enforcing claims; but  
it was far more honorable than the  
method referred to. Both strikes and  
unlawful methods were now unnecessary  
in Commonwealth territory, or in inter-  
state disagreements, because the Arbi-  
tration Court was available for the set-  
tlement of disputes. The great delay  
caused in the holding of conferences  
in connection with disputes in the ter-  
ritory would, he hoped, in future be  
avoided, under the amending act;  
power was given expressly by the act  
to make awards retrospective wherever  
the circumstances of a case, in the  
opinion of the court, warranted the  
adoption of such a course.GERMAN SOCIALISM  
DURING CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amster-  
dam).—The report drawn up by the  
committee of the German Socialist  
Party for the impending party con-  
gress at Würzburg has been published  
in the Socialist press. It covers the  
period from April 1, 1913, to March  
31, 1917, and thus affords, for the first  
time since the outbreak of hostilities,  
a comprehensive view of how "official"  
Socialism in Germany has fared dur-  
ing the war.The figures quoted tell their own  
tale. The registered membership has  
been as follows: March 31, 1914,  
1,085,905, including 174,754 women;  
March 31, 1915, 555,898, including 134,  
663 women; March 31, 1916, 432,618,  
including 112,418 women; March 31,  
1917, 243,061, including 66,608 women.These figures, it is observed, throw  
into relief the effect of the war and of  
the party split. With regard to the  
first it is pointed out that one result  
of the proclamation of a "state of  
siege" was the dissolution of political  
organizations in the frontier provinces,  
and it is added that almost half the  
male membership of the party was  
called to the colors on the outbreak of  
war, and that this number has since  
risen approximately to 75 per cent of  
the entire male membership. It is re-  
gretfully admitted, however, that the  
number of women members has also  
decreased considerably, the main  
reason advanced being that soldiers'  
wives, having been excused the pay-  
ment of their members' subscription,  
on the outbreak of war, have since  
largely lost touch with their particular  
Socialist organizations. As for the  
party split, it is stated that the loss of  
membership it has caused has been  
chiefly felt in Greater Berlin, Leipzig,  
Frankfurt a/M., East Prussia, the  
Lower Rhine, Brunswick, Halle, Er-  
furt, and Thuringia.A similar falling off is recorded in  
connection with the Socialist organiza-  
tions for young people, where, it is  
stated, the Opposition has also been  
at work. At the outbreak of the war  
there were 837 "youth committees,"  
but on April 1, 1915, these had been  
reduced to some 500; on April 1, 1916,  
to some 400, and on April 1, 1917, to  
some 300. Subscriptions to the Arbeiter  
Jugend tell the same tale. In 1914  
they numbered 108,300, but the  
figures for the following years are 67,  
062, 52,934 and 36,511, respectively.For the rest, the number of papers  
controlled by the "Socialist Majority"  
has remained fairly constant, being 91  
at the end of March, 1914, and 80 on  
March 31, 1917. There has been a  
great drop in subscriptions, however,  
the total decrease being placed at 48  
per cent. It is attributed to the in-  
corporation of men in the army, and  
to the tendency on the part of wives  
to take in a "bourgeois" paper in their  
absence. Latterly, however, a  
renewed and marked increase in news-  
paper subscriptions has been recorded,  
especially in the case of the Vorwärts,  
which was able to boast of 10,000 fresh  
subscribers in July last alone. As  
to the finances of the party, the re-  
venue for 1916-1917 was only some 60  
per cent of the expenditure, and the  
balance had to be made up by drawing  
on its capital.The rest of the report is occupied  
with a review of the party's policy and  
activities during the war, including an  
account of the circumstances attend-  
ing the party split, the capture of the  
Vorwärts from the Minority, and so on.  
In connection with the work ac-  
complished, special stress is laid on  
the increased share taken by women  
in social work, and the stand made  
by the youth committees against the  
order enforcing compulsory military  
training for boys. In the section  
devoted to policy, the position  
taken up by the Socialist Majority on  
Aug. 4, 1914, and since is defended, and  
it is proclaimed that while the party  
stands uncompromisingly for the  
democratization of German state life,  
neither it nor the people at large will  
brook outside interference in the mat-  
ter.Meanwhile it is interesting to note  
that on the strength of this report the  
Socialist Minority, the Independent So-  
cialist Party, has come forward with  
the claim that it is now almost as  
strong as the Majority. According to  
the Leipziger Volkszeitung it now has  
over 120,000 paying members, exclu-  
sive of sympathizers in the field, and  
new members and organizations are  
joining every day. Moreover, the Leip-  
ziger paper calculates that the mem-  
bership of the official party—given as 243,  
061, including 66,608 women, in March  
last—is now only about 150,000 alto-  
gether, and predicts that this figure  
will soon be outdistanced by the Opposi-  
tion.

## CASH SYSTEM FOR FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—The Mississippi  
Community Congress under the direc-  
tion of J. E. Ruff, district agent of the  
United States farm demonstration  
service, is putting on a campaign to  
boost the "Cash and Live-at-Home  
System." The purpose is to keep the  
farmers and the farming interests of  
Mississippi out of debt. The depart-  
ment is trying to furnish cash paying  
markets for the produce of the State.HOW GERMANY  
TREATS SERBIANSShameful Conditions for War  
Prisoners in German and Aus-  
trian Camps Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Temps pub-  
lishes a long description from its spe-  
cial correspondent at Zurich of the  
terrible condition of the Serbian pris-  
oners in Germany and Austria. The  
information on which the article is  
based is the result of a long inquiry  
on the subject and rests on the testi-  
mony of the seriously wounded or es-  
caped prisoners of French, English,  
Russian and Serbian nationality, and  
of the subjects of neutral countries,  
all of whom are declared to be reliable  
witnesses. It is not easy to arrive at  
the exact number of Serbian pris-  
oners and deported Serbians in enemy  
countries. According to statistics pub-  
lished in the Frankfort Gazette in May,  
1917, there were at the end of last  
year 154,630 Serbian soldiers, includ-  
ing 896 officers. Of these 25,579 sol-  
diers were in Germany, 96,363 soldiers  
and 709 officers in Austria-Hungary,  
31,942 soldiers and 157 officers in Bul-  
garia. To these numbers may be added  
5607 prisoners from the Montenegrin  
army, really of Serbian nationality, of  
whom 5548 soldiers and 31 officers  
were in Austria-Hungary and 12 sol-  
diers in Bulgaria.According to the information given,  
"754 Serbian prisoners, in a terribly  
emaciated condition, arrived at Soltan  
(Hanover) at the beginning of 1916.  
A German-speaking prisoner described  
their sufferings from hunger. In their  
passage across Serbia the peasants  
often brought them bread, cheese and  
bacon, but the Magyar soldiers, who  
formed their escort, kept it all for  
themselves. In several towns in Aus-  
tria the prisoners were surrounded by  
hostile crowds who insulted them and  
beat them about the head with sticks.  
They were employed for three months  
on field work and in making rail-  
ways in Bohemia. Their food was  
horrible, a little bad soup, a few pota-  
toes and a little bad bread in such  
insufficient quantities that 32 suc-  
cumbed to hunger before six weeks  
were over. The punishments, which  
are fully described in the report were  
of a terrible description. In the coun-  
try the soldier who picked up and ate  
a raw potato was shot on the spot.  
Forty of the men were taken back to  
Serbia in order that they might show  
the Germans where the cannons were  
buried and no more was heard of them.There were about 4000 Serbian pris-  
oners in the camp at Koenigsbruck  
(Saxony) who were, it is said, "re-  
duced to skin and bone and dressed in  
rags." They had been installed in a  
camp separated from those of the  
other allied countries by a high barrier  
of barbed wire. No one was allowed  
to communicate with them. Their  
food was wretched. In the early days  
French and English prisoners con-  
tinued to give them bread, jam and  
other necessities, or comforts, but the  
commandant of the camp forbade them  
to give anything to their unfortunate  
comrades. In spite of this, the allied  
soldiers, moved to pity by the extreme  
misery of the Serbians, continued to  
give them a certain amount of food  
secretly by night. The military au-  
thorities condemned all the English  
and French who were "guilty" to 14  
days' imprisonment.The fate of the Serbians was worse  
even than that of the Russians. Their  
German guards treated them with  
great brutality and they were sub-  
jected to barbarous punishments. Sev-  
eral hundred soldiers succumbed in  
this camp to hunger and fatigue. In  
Austria-Hungary the Serbian pris-  
oners were dispersed throughout several  
camps at Braunau and Josephstadt in  
Bohemia, at Asbach and at Grogd  
near Saxburg, at Mauthausen and  
other places. The same misery and  
the same tyranny prevailed as in the  
German camps. The worst conditions  
were experienced by the Serbian pris-  
oners at Mauthausen, and quantities  
of them failed to survive their suffer-  
ings. According to the testimony of  
an escaped prisoner, they might often  
be seen searching in the dust heaps  
for bones that had been thrown away,  
and eating the roots of plants, and in  
spite of blows from the soldiers they  
had been seen to snatch the beetroots  
out of the cartloads going by and eat  
them with the mud sticking to them.  
Sickness broke out among them and  
it is said to have accounted for 9000  
Serbian prisoners. It is stated that  
in the chapel which was erected on  
the spot an inscription recorded that  
the Serbian soldiers had died of their  
wounds received in the Serbo-Hun-  
garian-Austrian war provoked by  
Serbia. The Austrians are said to  
employ Serbian prisoners on the Italian  
and Russian fronts to dig trenches,  
put up barbed wire and transport  
munitions and wounded from the zone  
of fire. There were at the camp of  
Braunau more than 400 Serbian pris-  
oners who had been wounded on the  
Isonzo (Yukishire District) front.The statistics published recently by  
the Austrian and German authorities  
prove their statements to be correct.  
The total number of Serbian prisoners  
in the country was not at present more  
than 70,000. If these figures were  
compared with those furnished by the  
Frankfort Gazette—122,951—it ap-  
peared that 52,951 Serbian prisoners,  
or 50 per cent of the whole number  
had died. The Serbian Red Cross did  
not yet know the exact number of Ser-  
bian prisoners and of deported Ser-  
bians. Bulgaria had placed herself  
outside the pale of humanity by re-  
fusing all information as to prisoners,  
in forbidding all correspondence be-  
tween them and their families and in  
not allowing money to be sent to them.  
What is known is that some 40,000 old  
men and women were deported to Tur-  
key and Asia Minor after the last re-  
fusal in Southern Serbia against the  
Bulgarian Government. The deported  
Serbians who were interned in Aus-  
tria-Hungary found themselves in anequally unhappy condition. There  
were in the camps children of from  
10 to 17 years of age who had actually  
been described as comitadjis. It must  
not be forgotten," the writer adds,  
"that the greater number of the men  
in them are officials, lawyers, profes-  
sors, and so on, many of them having  
with them their wives and children."HOW AUSTRIA TREATS  
ITALIAN PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—An Italian soldier,  
Palumbo Vargas, formerly a lawyer,  
who volunteered for the period of the  
war, has given a description of the  
terrible conditions prevailing among  
the Italian prisoners in the camp of  
Mauthausen in Austria, and a sum-  
mary is published in the Corriere della  
Sera. He describes the different treat-  
ment accorded to the Italian pris-  
oners just after their capture on the  
battlefield by men of the different  
nationalities among their captors. The  
Bohemians and the Poles were gentle-  
man, he said, they would give the pris-  
oner a drink of water and a word of  
comfort; the Austrians insulted and  
ill-treated them, and the Hungarians  
with an absolutely unmoved appear-  
ance, would walk round the pris-  
oners and use them as targets for revolv-  
er practice. There were several  
cases of prisoners being beaten and  
hurt during the battle and who had  
been wounded by the revolvers of the  
Hungarian officers. The foregoing  
declaration should not, says the nar-  
rative, be taken as "establishing exact  
principles," but if it can be shown  
that the prisoners were treated in this  
way immediately after capture, it  
serves as an introduction to what  
follows.The narrative goes on to give a  
description of the sufferings of the  
prisoners on their way to the camp  
and on their arrival, and of the hard-  
ships suffered by them from violence,  
cold and harsh treatment. He then  
describes how on one occasion a car-  
icaturist on the staff of Simplicissimus  
came to the camp and how, in spite of  
the strongest protests on his part, a  
prisoner was made to pose for him.  
At another time two Hungarian of-  
ficers, seeing a newly arrived group of  
prisoners, had two loaves brought to  
them and amused themselves by  
throwing down small pieces on which  
the men who had had nothing to eat  
for four days threw themselves. After  
their arrival at the camp those who,  
on account of their rank or their  
social position were unsuited to hard  
work, remained in the camp, while the  
others were placed in huts, guarded  
by sentinels, and were ready to start  
at the first demand for their services.The prisoners' food consisted, in the  
morning, of a beverage made from  
malt which was called tea, and mid-  
day they were given 200 grams of  
bread made of acorn mast and pea  
flour, together with a bowl of hot  
water in which floated a few pieces of  
pumpkin or carrot, and in the even-  
ing they had another bowl of hot  
water mixed with a certain kind of  
grayish flour of unknown origin and  
composition. For more than a year  
they ate bad herrings and stockfish  
daily. This fare was supplemented by  
the food sent by the prisoners' fam-  
ilies, but this was not universally  
the case and a number of prisoners  
worked in places where their provi-  
sions could not reach them. It was  
true that some means of amusement  
was provided, but an iron discipline  
prevailed and most brutal punish-  
ments were inflicted. The description  
of one of these known as "the stake"  
(palo) is given in the account.Austria is alleged to have flagrantly  
violated international law by using  
prisoners of war for military pur-  
poses. It is stated that Italian pris-  
oners are working in arms and munition  
factories throughout Austria-Hun-  
gary. The military roads in Galic-  
ia, Poland, Serbia and Albania, the  
intrenchments and the semi-permanent  
fortifications made in readiness for  
a possible retreat were the work of  
Italian prisoners of war. Proof of  
the truth of these assertions was  
found in the testimony of those who  
returned from such work. If other  
proof were needed it was to be found  
in the fact that last year the Russians  
in Galicia not only captured a number  
of Austrian prisoners, but freed 500  
Italians who were working within the  
range of the guns. It is also stated  
that Italian prisoners wounded by  
Russian shot were to be found in  
nearly all the hospitals in Hungary.  
The doctor in the camp at Mauthausen  
had said that from time to time Italian  
prisoners were brought in who had  
been severely wounded behind the  
Austrian lines.

## LIQUOR AND STATE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Representatives  
of the Retail License Holders Associa-  
tion of Yorkshire attended a mass  
meeting at Leeds recently to protest  
against state purchase and state con-  
trol. Mr. J. Oakland, president of  
No. 2 (Yorkshire District) presided.  
The audience was large and representa-  
tive. The chairman, after referring  
to the patriotism of the members of  
the trade said the conditions under  
which the trade was carried on at  
present did not conduce either to the  
unity of the nation or to the success-  
ful prosecution of the war. They did  
not want any more domineering by  
the Government, whether it was in  
the form of state control or state purchase.  
A member of the audience, moving a  
resolution embodying these senti-  
ments, among other items said that in  
his opinion prohibition in England was  
absolutely lost, and the Prohibitionist  
Party, realizing that, were now endeavor-  
ing to gain their object by some  
other form of state control. Mr. W. J.  
Coates, who seconded the above reso-  
lution, said that meetings in Man-  
chester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Birming-  
ham and Plymouth had been very  
successful and the efforts of the pro-  
moters would be continued until the  
whole trade were reformed.ISSUES RAISED IN  
SWEDISH ELECTIONQuestion as to Whether King  
Represents Power Independent  
of Elected Representatives  
Among Problems InvolvedBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science MonitorLONDON, England.—Reading reports  
of the Swedish election campaign car-  
ries one back to the constitutional  
fights of long ago in England. Some  
may be inclined to compare it with  
the fight over the House of Lords'  
veto, but, as a matter of fact, most of  
the points now at issue in Sweden  
have been gradually fought out in  
Great Britain during the last century.  
Strange as it may seem, one of the  
issues is whether the King himself  
represents a power independent of the  
elected representatives of the people.  
It will be recollected how, a few years  
before the war, the Liberal Party of  
Sweden had at last succeeded in  
forming a Government, how the King  
intervened over the head of his Gov-  
ernment; how the Swedish farmers  
marched in procession to Stockholm  
and were addressed by the King, who  
insisted upon considerable expenditure  
on the army and navy in excess of  
that recommended by the Government.  
So young were the ideas of constitu-  
tional government in Sweden that the  
King won a temporary victory which  
has enabled successive Conservative  
governments to rule, although only  
supported by a minority of the elected  
representatives.The Conservatives of Sweden are  
like the Bourbons; they do not appear  
to learn anything. It is quite pathetic  
to see how some of their spokesmen,  
including Professor Trygger, now  
claim that the Conservative Party can-  
not be held responsible for the policy  
of the Hammarskjöld and Schwartz  
governments, a policy which has given  
umbrage to Entente capitals and has  
been recommended as a pattern of  
neutrality in Germany. It may be  
argued that all their actions have been  
neutral, having been directed tech-  
nically against all belligerents, but the  
fact remains that those actions have  
invariably served the interests of one  
side.Professor Trygger has now been  
warning the Swedish people that a  
Liberal and Socialist victory will ex-  
pose the country to danger, because  
those two parties favor the Entente.  
He admits that it may be stated with  
equal truth that many within the Con-  
servative Party have sympathized with  
the Central Powers. In answer to this  
he points to the fact that neutrality  
has been maintained; contending that  
this proves that, whatever their sym-  
pathies, they have always placed the  
maintenance of neutrality above every-  
thing. Obviously it is a matter of  
opinion, and the result of the elections  
so far goes to show that the electors,  
all of whom demand the maintenance  
of neutrality, are not afraid of trust-  
ing power to those parties who are in-  
clined to favor the other side. Cer-  
tainly Mr. Branting has expressed  
himself with perfect clearness to the  
effect that countries governed on the  
lines of Germany are the greatest pos-  
sible danger to the future of humanity  
just because of their very ability to  
manufacture efficiency in handling the  
most deadly weapons.The position of the Conservative  
Party, as expressed by Professor  
Trygger, does not lack clearness, al-  
though he speaks as if he knew that  
his ideas of government were on the  
defensive. It is difficult to believe  
that the following sentence can have  
been uttered in 1917 in a European  
country which has been so progressive  
commercially and industrially, and  
has devoted such vast sums to educa-  
tion: "When the Liberals represent theThe Denton Co.  
Distinctive Dress for Women & Children  
Race at Seventh, CINCINNATISpecial Display of  
Winter Coats and SuitsNew Gowns, Dresses  
and Blouses and Ac-  
cessories—Christmas  
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For Ladies, Men and ChildrenNOVELTY  
ELECTRIC LAMPS  
and Household AppliancesTHE ELECTRIC SHOP  
405 Race Street, CINCINNATIactions of the King and Government in  
1914 as an attack on the powers ac-  
cording to the people's representatives  
by the constitution, such a statement,  
according to Conservative opinion, is  
equivalent to a refusal to acknowledge  
the right of the King and his Govern-  
ment to work for the benefit of the  
people. Holding such views they  
should explicitly acknowledge that  
they work for a Swedish Republic.  
It will be seen that the idea of a con-  
stitutional monarchy with a parlia-  
mentary form of government has yet  
to be universally acknowledged in  
Sweden.The Liberals and Socialists are  
working for a constitutional reform;  
the members of the upper chamber are  
elected by indirect voting, the voters  
being divided into many classes, prop-  
erty still conferring much voting  
power. Professor Trygger, on behalf  
of the Conservative Party, stated that  
it was not for them to make proposals  
for democratizing the constitution. He  
made great play of the fact that in  
heavily all of the belligerent countries,  
however democratic their constitu-  
tions, power was now, in fact, concen-  
trated in the hands of comparatively  
few people.He admitted that the division of the  
voters into a larger number of classes  
had no fundamental basis. Only the  
weighing of actual facts had led to  
such decision, but, he continued, "a  
division into classes is justified, on  
the principle that the power in the  
municipalities must not be concen-  
trated in the hands of those who con-  
tribute to the expenses only to a very  
small extent, or not at all. This  
theory is far more correct than that  
caricature of the so-called 'principle of  
individualities,' which the Liberals in-  
voke in their support. This is clearly  
in conflict with that dominating prin-  
ciple of government that rights com-  
mon to all must not be apportioned ac-  
cording to the demands of individual  
interests, but in accordance with the  
interests of the community. It is for  
the Liberals to show whether they can  
devise a better solution than the pres-  
ent one, and to produce their propo-  
sals. This much we can say in  
advance, no proposals will gain our  
approval unless they guarantee to the  
same extent as the present system  
that other and greater social values  
than mere numbers shall be accorded  
the influence due to them in municipal  
and national affairs." In another part  
of his speech he spoke of the neces-  
sary balance between the power of  
numbers and the power of ability, ex-  
perience and caution. To those who  
have been educated in Western Euro-  
pe such a program reads like a chap-  
ter of ancient history. The fact that  
questions of this kind are still at issue  
in Sweden should explain the re-  
sult of the Swedish elections as the  
outcome of many factors that have  
been at work for several years quite  
independently of the war conditions.  
Clearly the Liberal and Socialist par-  
ties still have some virgin soil for  
their ideas.PROFESSORS RESIGN  
MADISON, Wis.—Prof. O. A. Gage,  
who recently resigned as assistant  
professor in the physics department  
at the University of Wisconsin is now  
professor of physics at Rutgers Col-  
lege, New Brunswick, N. J., according  
to the State Journal.  
Prof. Clark W. Hetherington, pro-  
fessor of physical education at the  
University, has resigned and will leave  
next semester for California to be-  
come state commissioner of physical  
education.The John Shillito Co.  
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A Wagon Will Call.  
Mail orders given prompt and careful  
attention. Delivery charges paid.The Fenton United  
Cleaning and Dyeing Co.  
CINCINNATI, O.FOOD MISSION  
IN COPENHAGENSpecial Delegation Asks Ameri-  
can Aid for the People of  
Poland and LithuaniaNEW YORK, N. Y.—A special dele-  
gation from Warsaw has arrived in  
Copenhagen to urge President Wilson  
to issue a special appeal to Americans  
on behalf of the people of Poland and  
Lithuania, where lack of food is cost-  
ing many lives. This news is given in  
a cable message from the United  
States legation at Copenhagen to the  
provisional executive committee for  
general Zionist affairs. The commis-  
sion consists of Dr. Yechiel Tchenow,  
president of the Russian Zionist Fed-  
eration; Chief Rabbi Simonson of  
Denmark, and Shabsei Farbshtein,  
head of the Warsaw Jewish com-  
munity, who make their appeal for  
the Christian as well as the Jewish  
population of these countries, all  
classes suffering alike.The cable message reads in part as  
follows:  
"There has arrived here a special  
mission from the municipality of  
Warsaw to obtain foodstuffs for the  
Christian and Jewish population of  
Poland and Lithuania. The mission,  
which consists of Tchenow, Simonson  
and Farbshtein, report that the  
position in those countries is de-  
perate. Even the families of soldiers  
fighting in the ranks of the entente  
armies suffer great misery.  
"The only thing that can save the  
population of Poland and Lithuania is  
the creation of a relief action similar  
to that taken in behalf of Belgium.  
The humane feelings of the noble  
American people and of their great  
President is the last hope of this help-  
less, starving people, whom it im-  
plores shall treat them as they treat  
the Belgians.  
"The commission hopes to secure  
from the entente the necessary guar-  
antees which will enable the Ameri-  
can people to send relief, and states  
that it has prospects of securing the  
necessary tonnage to bring salvation  
to them. It asks the provisional  
Zionist committee to inform President  
Wilson, in whose hands rests the fate  
of millions of human beings in Po-  
land and Lithuania, of the conditions  
prevailing there and to secure his  
consent to the proposed relief action."TOURISTS ALLOWED TO LAND  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Advices from  
the Treasury Department at Washing-  
ton say that trans-Pacific passengers  
are being allowed to go ashore during  
the usual day's stop at Honolulu  
Hawaii, exactly as in the past. This  
is the answer to published reports  
to the effect that the custom had been  
ordered discontinued as a war measure.The  
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various kinds  
in all the  
latest or-  
ders as  
proper.BUY  
"BOUNDTOWEAR"  
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Manufacturers and Retailers of  
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CINCINNATI"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms  
26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.  
Entrance to Gibson House.  
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Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30  
CincinnatiTHE FAIR STORE  
Cincinnati's Progressive Department  
Store  
We Give and Redeem Surety CouponsWe Solicit Your Patronage on  
the Ground of Doing Better



## WIDER WASHINGTON STREET WALK URGED

Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin Would Confine Vehicular Traffic to Practically Space Occupied by the Car Tracks

Further restriction of vehicular traffic in Washington Street, Boston, between Essex Street and Franklin, is favored by Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners. Commissioner Goodwin would extend the sidewalks of Washington Street throughout the section indicated to a line not far from the tracks of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. He would confine vehicular traffic entirely by this means to the tracks of the street cars. He would continue as a fixed regulation the exclusion of the trolley cars from Washington Street between Beach Street and Franklin, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. and the regular east-bound regulation for all traffic in the restricted portion of the street from 10 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. indefinitely.

Acting Chairman Goodwin, following the vote of the Boston City Council on Sept. 10 last, whereby the restriction of street car traffic in Washington Street between Essex and Franklin streets was continued until next Jan. 15, 1918, conferred with Commissioner Stephen O'Mara of the Department of Police in regard to police enforcement of the street car regulations and the one-way traffic rule adopted by the Street Commission.

Since that time Mr. Goodwin has been making a constant study of traffic conditions in Washington Street with a view to their being made still better for pedestrians and retail merchants, this being Boston's greatest retail shopping section. Mr. Goodwin has noticed that the police find it difficult to enforce the two-minute halt of automobiles at the curb along the restricted section of Washington Street, and he believes that traffic would move more freely and pedestrians have greater use of the street if vehicles were not permitted any stopping time at the curb whatever.

Acting Chairman Goodwin would extend the sidewalks to within 18 inches of the outer rails of the two street car tracks in the street, have all the vehicles move eastwardly through the street in the hours for one-way traffic, the slower moving vehicles taking the right-hand track and the faster moving taking the left-hand. Automobiles could halt merely to unload passengers and then continue eastwardly. Pedestrians would thus have the free use of all of the street with the exception of the two street car track zones.

At present while pedestrians use much of the street outside of the car tracks, the police are not able to confine the vehicles entirely to these rails, and the automobiles halting at the curb either drive the people back upon the sidewalks or out between the rails where they impede vehicles and congest traffic.

The two-track, east-bound only, wider-sidewalk plan, Acting Chairman Goodwin believes to be the best solution of the Washington Street shopping district traffic problem hit upon yet. When the question comes before the Boston City Council and the Street Commissioners early next year for consideration once more, it is believed that the preponderance of public sentiment will undoubtedly favor indefinite continuance of the present regulations. Street Commissioner Goodwin may propose his sidewalk extension proposition for the councilmen and the people to consider.

It is known that many of the councilmen favor taking the street cars off Washington Street during the daylight business hours entirely. Some of them would even go as far as to favor removal of the rails, thereby taking the cars, trolley wires and poles out of the street for all time. Opposition to this by some of the councilmen and the Boston Elevated, as well, will probably prevent such radical measures being taken, but the councilmen in favor of such changes in traffic treatment have their arguments to advance. Mr. Goodwin of the street board is emphatic in his statement that he believes the present regulations, or regulations even more radical, will in the end be adopted for Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin, with the full approval of the great majority of the people.

## DESTROYER SAVES AMERICAN SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The arrival of a United States destroyer on the scene in time, when a German submarine was shelling a merchant vessel, has resulted again in a defeat of ruthlessness. This time the encounter was between the United States merchant steamer Luckenbach and a U-boat, somewhere in the war zone, and took place on Oct. 19. The Navy Department on Thursday night gave out the following statement:

"The Navy Department is informed that the American steamship Luckenbach was engaged by an enemy submarine on Oct. 19. The engagement lasted from 7:35 a. m. until 11:40 a. m., and was broken off by the arrival of an American patrol vessel. The Luckenbach was hit several times, but no serious damage was done to the ship. Seven of the crew of the Luckenbach and two members of the armed guard were wounded."

ONE MAN CARS ADVOCATED  
Installation of one-man cars on all New England street railways as a means of saving the conservation of coal, and the man power of the nation, was advocated last evening at a meeting of railway heads at the New

England Street Railway Club dinner, at Young's Hotel. Carl H. Beck of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, speaking on the necessity for the one-man car, said: "The adoption of the new cars is necessary to meet modern requirements and war conditions. If the war takes our men we can, with the adoption of these cars, use women. The job is made easier and safer by the new cars."

## SCHOOL BOARD ELECTS TEACHERS

Fifty-Nine New Instructors Added to List Engaged in the Elementary Grades

In the appointment of 59 new teachers for elementary schools, the Boston School Committee at a meeting last evening returned to its former policy of reducing the size of classes. This policy was entered upon some years ago, but was abandoned temporarily two years ago by reason of the financial crisis with which the committee was confronted. This policy is to be extended to the high schools shortly, but possibly not before the first of next January.

Larger salaries were forecast at last evening's meeting in a statement made by the chairman, Joseph Lee, that the situation is now being gone over and will be ready for action by the committee at the next meeting or the one following.

The action taken by the committee last night limits the classes in the elementary schools from the second to the seventh grades to 42 pupils; the first, seventh and eighth grades being limited to 40 pupils in each class.

Enrollment in the regular day schools of the city, not including the continuation school, was stated by the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, to total 108,444, an increase of 1381 over last year. The continuation school had an increase over last year of 452, making a total enrollment of 5327 pupils.

The rule which retires a woman teacher on marriage was suspended for Mrs. Lavinia Grimes Sheehan, who was married last August to Dr. Edward B. Sheehan, now attached to the one hundred and first regiment. Joseph Hennessey, junior assistant in the South Boston High School and Francis J. Murphy, instructor in academic subjects in the Continuation School were granted leaves of absence for military service.

Kate A. Nason of the Dearborn district was retired on a pension of \$392 a year for a service of 44 years and a month. New cooperative courses in the Mechanic Arts High School and the High School of Practical Arts were reported on favorably by the State Board of Education.

Because of enlistment for military service, Miss J. Falvey and Walter L. McLean were "passed over" as candidates for appointment of teachers from the eligible lists. Their rank on the list will hold.

In response to questions asked by the Boston School Janitors Association on behalf of members, it was stated that the School Committee was not allowed to make up the difference in salaries of janitors in military service when less than that received in the schools, and that janitors entering into the service would be given the same recognition and consideration as that accorded teachers.

## ALLEGED FINANCIER CONSPIRACY DENIED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Liberty Loan committee of this district has sent telegrams to Speaker of the House Champ Clark inquiring if he was correctly quoted, with reference to his statement that a "ring" of New York financiers was hampering the government in its Liberty Loan drive, so that the next issue would be at a higher rate of interest.

The alleged charge has been vigorously denied in financial circles here, and the committee stated that it was "unwilling to credit the report" in which the Speaker, a responsible officer of the Government, is quoted as stating that the New York financiers are traitors.

"Speaker Clark should be made to name the personnel of the alleged 'ring' or be compelled to retract his statement in full," said E. H. Outerbridge, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He further declared that banks, bankers, and financiers generally had not halted at any personal sacrifice in their efforts to make the loan a great success.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Statistics issued by the Boston Fish Bureau today show 55 vessels with 1,807,680 pounds fresh groundfish arriving at this port during the past seven days compared to 46 vessels with 1,258,110 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Only two trips of fresh fish were landed at South Boston today, the schooner Philip Manta having 6800 pounds and the W. M. Goodspeed 10,800. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight: Haddock \$7.50@9, steak cod \$13.50, market cod \$7@7.50 and pollock \$6.75@7.50.

Tilfish prices advanced 1/2 cent at New York today when two trips were landed, the M. Madeleine having 18,000 pounds and the Ruth Pember an equal amount. The price ex-vessel which has been 8 cents per pound for the several previous trips advanced to 8 1/2 cents for these trips. The wholesale price would be about 10 cents at that rate, and retail anywhere above 12.

There were no arrivals reported at Gloucester today, for the second consecutive day. The finishing fleet practically ceased operations for the past two days, owing to the blow, and 35 vessels were in Provincetown harbor for shelter.

## MUSIC

Miss Rosita Renard

Miss Rosita Renard, pianist—Recital in Jordan Hall, afternoon of Oct. 25. The program: Bach-Busoni, organ prelude and fugue in D major, Brahms, sonata, op. 5, in F minor, Chopin, mazurkas, op. 39, No. 4, and op. 49, No. 3; nocturne, op. 9, No. 3; études, op. 25, Nos. 5 and 11; Liszt, sonata del Petrarca, No. 104, and "Don Juan" fantasy.

Because Miss Renard is from Chile and is not yet widely known, listeners are sure to ask themselves whether her playing tells anything about her native country or not. In the same way they have been asking themselves whether the playing of another new pianist from South America, Miss Novacek, tells anything about Brazil or not. So, years ago, they used to wonder what the playing of Mme. Carreño told about Venezuela. As time goes on, however, and the artist becomes a familiar name, they cease from such inquiry, coming to the conclusion that the Beethoven, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin and Brahms works which all pianists have on their programs are just the old repertory pieces, whatever the performer's country may be. After a while nobody cares whether the artist who presents "Walden" sonata or the "Ballade" is a native of Richmond, Va., or Florence, Italy; and the idea enunciated by Rudolph Ganz, that nationality has no part in interpretation, is sustained.

But doubtless the view that nationality does express itself in the work of performers in the first years of their public appearance must have something to support it, else it would not persist as it does. Miss Renard's interpretations assuredly seem to have that about them which makes her heard as expected of a pianist who was taught to please the people for whom Lastaria wrote. Her study of the slow movement of the sonata has a vigor of melodic outline and a nobility of sentiment that would be expected of an interpreter who from childhood had looked on the Andes.

In whatever way the individuality of the new pianist is to be explained, the charm remains the same. Brahms is presented with such extraordinary clarity that this richly-programmed sonata in F minor has a fresh sound. And as for the artist's Chopin playing, that would be a good subject for piano students to write an essay about as an exercise in criticism, if, perchance, piano students anywhere are taught to practice themselves in criticism.

## Mr. Loud and the Reformation

For the program of his three hundred and fifty-fourth organ recital, played in the Park Street Church last night, John Hermann Loud announced that the music had been chosen with special reference to the Reformation. It ran as follows: Sixth organ sonata, Mendelssohn; two choral preludes, op. 123, Brahms; "Festival Prelude" on "Ein feste Burg," Faulkes; "Reformation" symphony, op. 107, Mendelssohn. While the playing showed the clean-cut technique characteristic of Mr. Loud's work, the association with the Reformation of all the numbers selected might be open to question. Apparently Mr. Loud had no intention of getting together a historical program. It did not appear, for instance, why the two Brahms choral preludes, however beautiful and inspiring they might be in themselves, should have a connection with the Reformation. The other numbers, however, either by title or because of chorales on which they were based, had obvious connection with the general subject of the Reformation. How much more valuable, though, would have been a historical program. There are some 13 hymn tunes generally believed to have been written by Luther, and some of the inspiring motifs of his day are available. Of his period also are Palestrina and Lassus, to name only two composers. Mr. Loud chose to pass over the fantastic for organ on "Ein feste Burg" written by Max Reger, which is at least a scholarly piece of composition, in favor of the flamboyant prelude of Faulkes. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Loud apparently is changing his views somewhat as to the worth of transcriptions. The Mendelssohn "Reformation" symphony was particularly well played.

Miss Christine Miller, Contralto—Recital in Jordan Hall, afternoon of Oct. 25. The program: "Sweet Content," Now Is My Chorus; "Hush, My Dear," "Tis Christmas Time" and "The Knight and the Lady," Walthall; "My Love for Thee," "When Thou Art Far" and "O, Moon of Earth," Saar; "Autumn," Arensky; "Marina d'Islande," "La-Bas" and "Carnaval," Fourdrain; "The Sailor's Wife," Busch; "Out Among the Heather," Lester; "Tinglingly," Foote; "I Heard a Cry," Fisher; "Cuddle Doon," Homer; "The Bells of Youth," Speaks.

Miss Miller is taking a program of songs, chiefly in English, over the concert circuit this season and is evidently receiving a hearty public welcome. She is a splendid contralto, as far as mere voice goes; and she doubtless is considered in many ways a model by singers who are not so veritably pleasant to listen to for her excellent vocal method and all that. Well-schooled vocalists are always a delight. The only thing anybody could ask for more, especially in a recital of songs in English, is that the words could be read out with more clearness and that the poets represented on the program could be put on something like an equality with the composers.

A good singer, only you cannot understand what she says, is the way people in casual talk might put the matter. So it all depends on what importance one attaches to words. A comment parallel with this might be made on the group of songs, written in the old English style, by Walthall, which the artist opened the evening. They were admirably in the old English style, indeed, wanting the one requisite of humor.

To very good purpose the singer made introductory remarks on her three interesting French songs by Fourdrain. And with impressive effect she introduced at an intermission the "Marsellaise" and "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!" By exception, the words of these songs were plainly enunciated. Miss Miller should make a capital performer for assemblages requiring incidental singing of national airs. Her vocal skill for such work is masterly beyond praise, and her patriotic fervor is irresistible.

## Concert Notes

Harry A. Delmore, a Negro tenor, gave a recital in Steinert Hall on Thursday evening, with Andrew Rosemond, violinist, assisting, and with Charles J. Harris playing the piano accompaniments. The songs included pieces by Burleigh, Woodman, Hayes, MacPayden, Levey, Wells and Godard, and an aria from "Tosca." The violin numbers included a movement from the seventh concerto of de Beroit and short selections.

## ANNIVERSARY OF HENRY D. THOREAU

Historic Concord, Mass., Holds Exercises in Memory of Naturalist and Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass.—This historic town celebrated last night the hundredth anniversary of one of its illustrious sons, Henry D. Thoreau, with simple exercises in the Town Hall. The chief feature of the celebration was an address by Dr. Edward W. Emerson, son of the philosopher, Ralph W. Emerson, who as a boy knew Thoreau. Another feature was an exhibition of stereopticon views of scenes in and about Concord, connected with Thoreau's life here, by Herbert W. Gleason, with citations from Thoreau's journal. There was a large attendance, including several men and women who had personal recollections of Thoreau.

Dr. Emerson's address gave many interesting details about the life of the nature lover and author whose traits he discussed. Recalling that Thoreau was adversely criticized as being unneighborly and lazy, he said the naturalist's reply to this was:

"I am not naturally unsocialable. I love to soar and when one soars one's company grows thinner and thinner till finally there is none at all."

Dr. Emerson defended Thoreau from the charge of neglecting his mother and sister by his long absences in the woods and his failure to do work toward providing for them, explaining that in his youth when working in his father's lead pencil factory, Thoreau, as a result of his studies in chemistry, had invented new methods of preparing plumbago for the pencils that added materially and permanently to the income from the factory, which was later conducted by his maiden sister.

"Thoreau lived on cents when other men required dollars," said Dr. Emerson. "He was a man of the woods, the birds and the flowers to get rid of the clutter of the village and a kind of politics that he abhorred."

"An ardent antislavery man, who often helped black refugees north into Canada, he had no use for the Mexican War, which he regarded as a means for extending slavery. So he denounced the Government, refused to pay his taxes that year and even declined to allow them to be paid by the kind-hearted constable, the late Samuel Staples, who thereupon said, 'Well, Henry, I'm sorry, but I must lock you up, then.'"

"Thoreau stayed in the lockup all night, but was released the next morning, the constable having found the amount of the taxes that were due tucked under his front door by some compassionate friend of the naturalist."

A number of appreciative estimates of the kindness and honesty of Thoreau, received from ordinary workmen who had at some time worked with him or for him, were read by Dr. Emerson. He added that, like Lincoln, Thoreau was not much impressed by the average professional man, but loved the common people.

Thoreau, in Dr. Emerson's opinion, was 50 years ahead of his time, his love of outdoor life being a commonplace today, as shown by the multiplicity of seashore and mountain resorts, sleeping out of doors, and outdoor school classes in natural history and botany.

Walton Ricketson, whose bust of Thoreau was on the speaker's desk at the celebration, also exhibited the flute which Thoreau used to play. Among former friends of the naturalist who were present were Misses Jane and Abby Hosmer, and Mrs. William Forbes, of Milton, Mass.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Yesterday closed the Simmons College Liberty Loan campaign with a total of \$1200 taken in or \$200 more than the original amount set to reach. It was divided as follows: Faculty \$156.60, seniors \$314.30, juniors \$281.54, sophomores \$150.24, freshmen \$152.14 and college graduates and unclassified \$50.76. All but about \$250 of the total was earned by the students. A Hollowe'en supper and dance will be given by the Dormitory Government Association tonight at the dormitories with Miss Marion Fitch in charge. A food conservation committee has been formed and meets for the first time today. Miss Dorothy Blood is the chairman. The tennis tournament singles will be played tomorrow at 2 p. m.

## ART

War Pictures at the Copley Plaza

The first exhibition in Boston of paintings dealing directly with the present war and bearing official sanction is to be opened at the Copley Plaza on Saturday and will continue for one week. The display, which was opened in New York recently by André Tardieu, commissioner for the French Government, and attracted attention, is made up of about 100 small canvases in oils by J. F. Boucher, an official French artist on the western front. An admission of 50 cents is charged.

It may be assumed, of course, that Mr. Boucher's most valuable and important work has been taken over by his government. But the collection which he is placing on sale in this country is none the less interesting. It includes, for the most part, quick sketches of incidents along the whole front, from Alsace, Argonne, and Verdun, to Flanders and the Belgian sea-coast; rapid but remarkably accurate studies of prominent officers, camp and trench life, ceremonies, and official souvenirs, such as battle flags and captured equipment. Such pieces as the portraits of General Pershing and Marshal Joffre will attract at first, of course, but the quick yet exceedingly careful studies of military life yield much to study, both by artists and general sightseers.

It should be remembered that Mr. Boucher, in his work, is rendering a particular kind of service, for a particular purpose. France, always proud of her military history, has arranged for very thorough art records of the present conflict. The work demands a ready skill, much versatility and accuracy of registration rather than mere artistic effects. Mr. Boucher may not be a really great painter, but he is the right man in the right place.

## New Local Attractions

A joint exhibition of architecture, landscape architecture and arts and crafts by the Boston Society of Architects, the Boston Architectural Club, the Boston Society of Landscape Architects and the Society of Arts and Crafts will be opened at the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, on Nov. 5, to continue until Nov. 17, including Sunday afternoons.

The Society of Arts and Crafts have opened an exhibition of photographs by members, under the auspices of the Guild of Photographers, at 9 Park Street, to close Nov. 6.

A memorial exhibition of sculpture by Bela Lyon Pratt will be held from Oct. 29 to Nov. 10, at the galleries of the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, on Sunday, Clinton H. Colchester will speak at 3 p. m. on "The Doubly-Pictured Greek Vases," and Francis Stewart Kershaw will meet visitors in the gallery of Chinese ceramics at 3:45 p. m. Both services are free.

## SIR J. FLAVELLE GIVES EVIDENCE AT INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—In his evidence before the government commission in the packing inquiry conducted in this city, Sir Joseph Flavelle, president of the Wm. Davies Company, stated that though their profits had grown from \$169,762 in 1914 to \$1,693,000 in 1916, over 100 per cent calculated on a basis of \$1,500,000 paid up capital, he had "no qualms of conscience" that he was a poorer man than before the war in the sense of the disbursement of money; that he had not made a penny on munitions; that he knew of no transaction in his 25 years with the Davies Company about which he would be embarrassed to answer questions; and that the "tremendous increase" in profits came from increased business.

Sir Joseph also took full responsibility for the post-curing process, which has come in for a great deal of criticism on account of extra weight being added by this treatment of bacon. "The sole purpose," he said, "was to give us the necessary flexibility to market the product wisely. There is always associated with all curing and pickle a gain in weight. It is not a question of morals; it is simply a physical condition that is inseparable from the curing."

## RED MEN VOTE TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

WORCESTER, Mass.—At the final session of the Massachusetts Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men's forty-fifth annual convention in Horticultural Hall, this city, yesterday, the delegates voted unanimously to appropriate \$7000 for Liberty bonds, to remit the dues of members enlisted in the military service of the United States and to give \$6000 for relief purposes. There were 300 delegates representing 18,000 members of the order in Massachusetts present. It was voted to provide a fund of \$2500 with which to entertain the great council of the United States at its proposed convention in Boston in September of 1920.

After the general conference, officers of the Great Council were raised. Dr. Frederick Bryant was elevated to be great prophet, Wendell P. Hutchinson, Bridgewater, great sachem; Charles A. Hayes, Danvers, great senior sagamore; William C. Whelan, Westfield, great junior sagamore; F. F. Hepburn, guard of forest; George W. Emerson, great chief of records; William T. Smart, Maplewood, great keeper of wampum.

## CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES CONTINUES

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—At today's meetings of the annual session of the Massachusetts State Conference of Charities, here, the program included speeches in the morning and an open discussion in the afternoon of ways in

which the war has affected relief work. Dr. George W. Tupper of the Massachusetts Y. M. C. A., was to speak on "The New Work of the Y. M. C. A." and E. V. Hickey on "Cooperation of Private Agencies with the New State Immigration Department." This afternoon a round table on community activities (other than relief) arising from war conditions and how immediate problems may be met, is scheduled. The speakers include Miss Mabelle B. Blake, executive secretary of the Women's Patriotic League; Ray S. Hubbard, executive secretary of the Camp Devens committee; Seymour H. Stone of the Boston committee on the Training Camp Commission, and Lieut. Richard K. Conant of the one hundred and fourth infantry at Ayer.

## REAL ESTATE

An improved property at 126 Warren Street, Roxbury, has been sold by Stanley M. Bolster et al trustees. It consists of a frame house and 2664 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$7200, of which \$3300 is land value. Adelaide E. Clark et al are the purchasers.

Frederick H. Watson has sold his frame dwelling at 61 Burnett Street, West Roxbury, to Ainsley R. Atkinson. The parcel is taxed on a valuation of \$4100, of which \$900 applies on the 3090 square feet of land.

William M. McCulloch and wife are the new owners of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 5000 square feet, situated at 23 Rexham Street, taxed in the name of David Weir for \$3200, including \$700 on the lot.

A small property has been sold at 229 Fairmount Avenue, Hyde Park, belonging to Annetta Tileston, and the buyer is Cora L. May. This estate is valued by the assessors at \$5000, and the 8718 square feet of land carries \$1200 of that amount.

## SALE AT EAST FOXBORO, MASS.

Jennie Jones has sold her poultry farm situated in East Foxboro, containing five acres of land, also a six-room house, stable and several large poultry houses. Samuel Cain of Sharon buys for a home and will make extensive improvements. George W. Hall, Boston, was the broker.

## BUILDING SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

| CONTRACTS AWARDED TO OCT. 31 |              |      |             |
|------------------------------|--------------|------|-------------|
| 1917                         | \$15,238,000 | 1916 | \$9,521,000 |
| 1915                         | 17,262,000   | 1914 | 11,517,000  |
| 1913                         | 14,263,000   | 1912 | 100,133,000 |
| 1911                         | 139,295,000  | 1910 | 90,792,000  |
| 1909                         | 134,413,000  | 1908 | 73,816,000  |
| 1907                         | 159,322,000  | 1906 | 87,842,000  |
| 1905                         | 146,817,000  | 1904 | 101,716,000 |
| 1903                         | 135,682,000  | 1902 | 97,123,000  |
| 1901                         | 135,271,000  |      |             |

## DELEGATES TO GO TO WATERWAYS MEETING

Advocates of waterway and harbor improvement from the chief ports of Massachusetts, under the leadership of William S. McNary of the State Waterways Commission, met in the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange headquarters this afternoon at 2:30 to arrange plans to send a strong delegation to represent Massachusetts at the Atlantic deeper waterways convention in Miami, Fla., during next Thanksgiving week.

Boston's campaign for greater recognition and use by the national Government for embankment, storage and depot purposes in the over-seas mail shipment business, originated by Commissioner McNary, was the subject of special discussion and plans were formed to present Boston's case to national waterways experts in a convincing manner for action. Steps will also be taken at the convention to win the 1918 convention of the association for this city.

## ACCREDITED LIST GROWING

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Graduates of 223 Oklahoma high schools are now admitted to the freshman classes of the University of Oklahoma without examination, according to a report submitted to R. H. Wilson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by A. C. Parsons, high school inspector, according to a Norman correspondent of the Oklahoman. This is an increase of more than 300 per cent since 1910; the year the first report was submitted.

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## LINCOLN'S FRIENDS JOIN IN PROTEST

Associates of Former President in Company With His Son Object to Barnard Statue as a Gift to England and France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—As a result of protests of intimate friends of Lincoln here, it is believed practically settled that no art association will consent to sending replicas of the Barnard statue of the martyred President to England and France. Lincoln's closest friends have joined Robert Lincoln, son of the President, in protest. Their objections are certain to outweigh opinions of artists favoring the Barnard statue, it is said. The O'Connor statue, to be erected in the Capitol grounds here, is held to be the best likeness of Lincoln, and is being urged as a design worthy of being erected in England and France.

## NORFOLK COUNTY TEACHERS MEET

Character, as well as knowledge, was urged as an essential thing in education by Miss Margaret Slattery, author and member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, in an address to the Norfolk County Teachers' Association at its seventeenth annual meeting in the Park Square Theater this morning. Her subject was "The Teacher of the Hour." The teacher who taught as she had been doing for the last 20 or 30 years was behind the times, Miss Slattery said. She must wake up to the fact that the world is busy, and keep pace with its doings. Teachers must pay more attention to the development of the individual, she insisted. A fault with many was that they laid their stress on effort to secure lessons letter-perfect. She would rather have a pupil go out from the school honest than with a thorough knowledge of Caesar.

Violin selections were given by Anton Witke, concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and were followed by an address by Dean A. Holmes of the Pennsylvania State College. "Culture and Happiness" is the subject of the address to be given this afternoon by Prof. William L. Phelps of Yale University. The president, Miss Edith E. Wright of Brookline, presided.

## POTATOES AGAIN SHOW A DECLINE

During "Potato Week" in Boston, which started last Monday, the price of potatoes, wholesale, has declined daily, until a two-bushel bag may be purchased for \$3.45 today. Notwithstanding this reduction the retailers generally are charging the 45 cents and more per peck which prevailed last week when the two-bushel bag was about \$3.90. Dealers explain that a large portion of the potatoes selling at retail were purchased when the high wholesale prices were charged.

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## Mally's

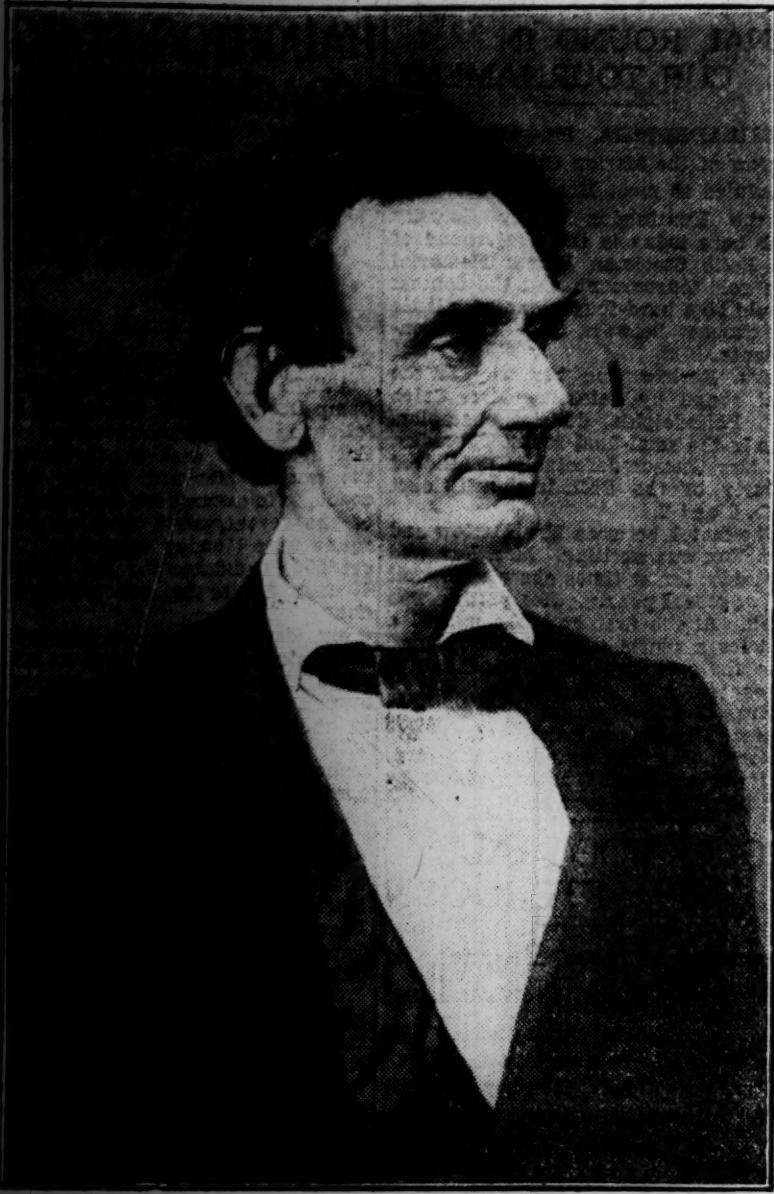
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## THE LINCOLN STATUE DISPUTE AND A POSSIBLE SOLUTION



© George B. Ayres; courtesy of Doll &amp; Richards, Boston

Lincoln, an actual photograph

Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, announced in the British House of Commons on October 18th that the Government had accepted the George Grey Barnard statue of Lincoln.

Sir Alfred, who, as First Commissioner of Works, has a control over London's street planning, architecture and statues, added that "it is not the duty of the Government to question the artistic selection of the donors."

Obviously not. A well-bred private citizen does not usually look a gift horse in the mouth, and a coalition government can hardly be expected to break this law of courtesy, particularly when the offer comes from a very friendly power in very ticklish times. So unless the unexpected happens—such as an emphatic dissent from President Wilson, or a vigorous protest from the National Academy of Design—this replica of Barnard's Cincinnati Lincoln, "actually boxed and awaiting shipment," will be sent to London and erected in Parliament Square, or possibly in Victoria Gardens or the Thames near to the replica of Rodin's "Burghers of Calais."

Either site would be worthy of Abraham Lincoln, who was never more esteemed than he is today. But in the box containing the statue a volume should be enclosed enshrining the columns and columns of indignant criticism of this statue that for many weeks past has rampaged through the American press. A few are sympathetic; the majority are violently antipathetic. Mingled together, the comments on this statue, which Mr. Charles P. Taft commissioned Mr. Barnard to model, would fill a volume. Such a commotion in the plastic world has not been known since the hubbub produced in France by Rodin's statue of Balzac. But that was a masterpiece. The judgment of the City of Light was, for once, darkened. The people wanted the seen Balzac. Rodin gave them the unseen Balzac.

One strives to look at the controversy from each side, reserving comment until the two sides have spoken. Permitting the minority to make the initial plea, let us hasten first to R. J. B., who wrote thus to the New York Sun:

"In the words of Patrick Henry, 'What is it that the gentlemen wish? Is it a Lincoln on the lines of a fashion plate or, perhaps, of one in court dress, including knee breeches and jeweled and sparkling buckles, such as those affected by certain Americans at the Court of St. James during the reign of Victoria?'"

For the other side, let Robert Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, testify. His knowledge of art may not be great, but he certainly knew how his father looked. Mr. Lincoln complains that Mr. Barnard "scorned the use of the many existing photographs of President Lincoln and took as a model for his figure a man chosen by him for the curious artistic reasons that he was six feet four inches in height, was born on a farm 15 miles from where Lincoln was born, was about 40 years of age, and had been spitting rails all his life. The result is a monstrous figure, which is grotesque as a likeness of President Lincoln, and defamatory as an effigy."

Another critic, rather a rude one, refers to the Barnard Lincoln as "the tramp with the colic." The ire of most of the critics is aroused chiefly by the boots, and to prove that Lincoln's feet were not over life-size (six foot four life size) the diary of George A. Story has been ransacked. Here is the illuminating fact from the Story diary of 1861:

"Hands and feet appear rather small for a man of his size."

Fig. 56, Mr. Barnard.

It is a relief to turn from such details which are not of the slightest importance, to the speech delivered in the House of Representatives on Oct. 5 last by the Hon. John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts. The speech,

Is there no way out of the trouble? Cannot a solution be found? Let us try.

No statue of Lincoln would please absolutely everybody, because Lincoln is such a dominant figure in the world's record that every statue must fall short of the imaginative idea that the world has of him. But there is one statue of Lincoln that meets with general acceptance—that by Augustus Saint Gaudens at Chicago. Had a replica of that superb statue been sent to London practically everybody would have been pleased. Mr. Rogers would not be waiting for Mr. Wilson's word, Mr. Robert Lincoln would be happy, and Sir Alfred Mond, a man of fine taste, would be less uncomfortable than he must be at the thought of the approaching moment when he must open the box containing the Barnard Lincoln.

But Mr. Charles P. Taft is not a man easy to be waived aside. He came in upon the ground floor. It is owing to him that the case is perhaps even now upon the high seas. It is not likely that he will scrap his gift. But why should not London have two statues of Lincoln—the Saint Gaudens and the Barnard. Why should not one supplement the other?

There is virtue in that word supplement. It was the word used by a public man who is interested in art, not an expert, but a man who has been trained to quick decisions. After examining first a photograph of the Saint Gaudens Lincoln and then a photograph of the Barnard, he said—"One supplements the other, and adds to my knowledge of Lincoln."

Does the reader smile? Does he say, "How ridiculous to set up two statues of one man?" It would not be in the least ridiculous. It could be made extremely interesting, and in this way. Those who have seen the Saint Gaudens statue at Chicago realize how much it owes to the architectural setting designed by Stanford White, touched to greatness by the inspiration of the figure that Saint Gaudens had designed. Let Edwin L. Lutyens, the one British architect of genius, be asked to design an architectural setting for these two statues. Give the result the place of honor in the Victoria Gardens. London will have a unique memorial of Abraham Lincoln, and Londoners, fighting the battle of the statues over again will perhaps learn what the world honors in Lincoln is the something he stands for, not the clothes and boots in which he stands.

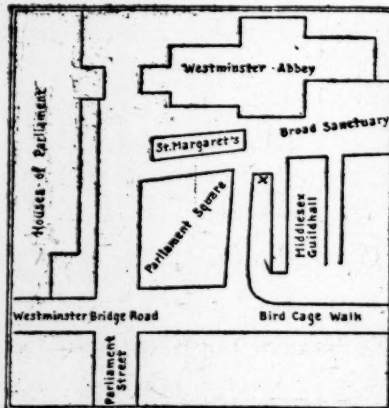
Q. R.

## Suitable Site Selected

Statue Will Stand Close to Westminster Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—However the present controversy regarding the statue of Lincoln, which is to be erected in London, may ultimately be settled, the offer made by the British Government of a site at the corner of the little plot of ground facing the Middlesex Guildhall and Westminster Abbey still holds good. The first offer of a Lincoln statue for London was made over three years ago by the American branch of the international committee formed to celebrate the 100 years peace between the United Kingdom and the United States. The offer



Map showing Parliament Square site marked by cross

was gladly accepted by the British Government and the site mentioned decided upon by the Office of Works.

For many reasons this site is perhaps one of the most suitable that could have been chosen. Most Londoners and all visitors, sooner or later, pass by the abbey, and whether one comes out of Parliament Square into Broad Sanctuary or out of Broad Sanctuary into Parliament Square, one must pass by the site of the Lincoln statue, with its shady trees, its green grass and its pigeons.

And then, too, Lincoln will be in good company. His nearest neighbor will be George Canning, who looks out across the square toward the Houses of Parliament, and, well within hail, will have the Earl of Palmerston, the Earl of Derby, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Beaconsfield. Oliver Cromwell is a way at the other side of the square with his back to Westminster Hall, whilst round the corner out of sight is Richard Coeur de Lion on horseback, guarding the peers' entrance to the House of Lords. On his left front Lincoln will have St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Members' church; on his right that beautiful modern building, the Middlesex Guildhall, whilst straight in front of him will rise the wonderful north transept of the abbey.

Regarding the controversy over which statue of Lincoln shall be erected there, a letter from Lord Weardale, recently addressed to The Times, is one of the latest authoritative statements. It is as follows:

"To the Editor of The Times: Sir—Your American correspondent, in a lengthy and somewhat misleading communication which appears in The Times this morning, in reference to the statue of Lincoln which the British-American committee have always contemplated erecting at Westminster on a site approved of and granted by His Majesty's Government, asserts that 'figures or sketches of the Barnard statue were sent over to Lord Weardale and submitted by him to the Board of Works for their approval.'"

"Now, what are the real facts? When it was decided by our committee to set up in public positions in London statues of Washington and Lincoln, a fine replica of a statue of the former for this purpose was presented by the State of Virginia to the British Government, and it was further proposed by our American friends that a statue of Lincoln should be similarly presented, and a replica of the statue by Augustus Saint Gaudens was suggested as suitable. Time passed, however, and this suggestion never materialized, and eventually Mr. Charles P. Taft, brother of President Taft, made to the committee the generous offer of a replica of Barnard's statue, which the committee gratefully accepted."

"The statue by Barnard was erected by public subscription in the City of Cincinnati, and is considered, we un-

derstood, by millions of Americans as a most faithful presentation of Lincoln as he really was."

"It is doubtless, judging from the sketches sent and to use an apt American expression, somewhat 'homely' in its characterization, but for that very reason perhaps appealed to a wider American sentiment; and in any event, our committee could but welcome a gift made to us by so prominent and responsible a personality as Mr. Taft. It was very distressing to our committee to hear that Mr. Robert T. Lincoln entertained such strong objections to this statue of his illustrious father, but we were unable to discover that he manifested disapproval of or had taken steps to oppose its erection at Cincinnati, and obviously in matters of art or aesthetic treatment judgments must ever greatly differ."

"The Barnard statue is, we believe, ready for shipment, but no definite steps have been taken for its transmission or erection here. Our secretary, Mr. H. S. Perris, is now on his way to America in order to discuss all these matters with our American friends."

"We should, of course, cordially appreciate the donation of more than one statue of Lincoln, and worthy sites would readily be found for them. It rests, therefore, with the supporters of the present movement in America to decide which statue they prefer for erection upon the particular site already granted by His Majesty's Government at Westminster, and, when they have arrived at a definite conclusion, generously to present a replica of the one chosen in preference to the Barnard statue, which, however, would certainly be placed in some prominent position, where I am sure it would be much appreciated by the countless admirers of Lincoln as a popular hero."

"Yours, etc., WEARDALE.  
Weardale Manor, Brasted Chart, Kent, Sept. 24."

## Two Statues a Solution

H. S. Perris Reviews in Statement the Status of the Project

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. H. S. Perris, secretary of the committee representing Sulgrave Manor and the British-American Peace Centenary Committee, who is now in New York in connection with the Lincoln statue, in a statement given out from his office in the Woodworth Building, diplomatically falls in with the suggestion advanced that both the Barnard and the Saint Gaudens statues be sent to England. Mr. Perris' statement follows:

"In June, 1913, at the close of the visit of a British delegation to the United States for the purpose of conferring upon the program for the celebration of 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples, the American committee for the celebration offered to a British committee a replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln for erection in London."

"This offer was formally accepted, and the British Government subsequently granted a splendid site for the monument in the Canning enclosure, Parliament Square, Westminster, near Westminster Abbey and looking across to the House of Parliament."

"The outbreak of the war caused a temporary suspension of the activities and program of the British and American peace centenary movement, and the offer of the Saint Gaudens statue did not materialize."

"In the early summer of 1917 the American Centenary Committee, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft, was enabled to revive the project in the shape of an offer of a replica of the Lincoln statue by George Grey Barnard, which was

accepted by the British committee, and for which the aforementioned vacant site was again formally allotted by the Office of Works on behalf of the British Government. There the matter still stands."

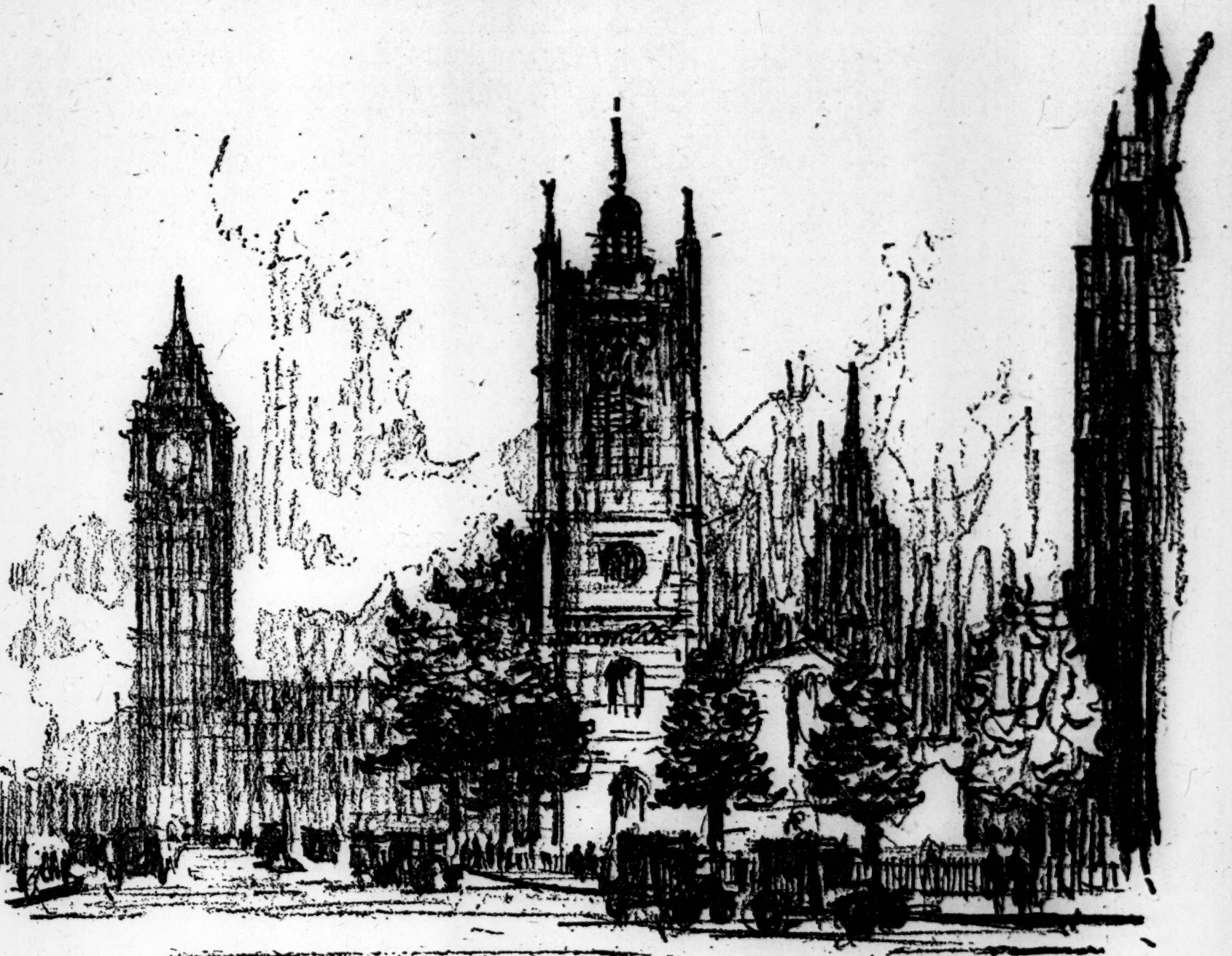
"The controversy about the artistic merits of the Barnard Lincoln is one into which the British recipients of this generous gift felt unable to enter. They were satisfied that Barnard's statue had received the enthusiastic praise of such eminent Americans as former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, among a number of others, and that a similar gift to France had been accepted, and they rejoiced to think that there was now a probability of the early erection in London of a monument to America's great martyred President, to be a visible symbol of the accord of sentiment and sympathy between the British and American peoples."

"To say this is not to say that the Saint Gaudens monument to Lincoln

has not many ardent admirers in England. It is a pity that controversy should rage around a project which ought to be carried through entirely in an atmosphere of cordiality and good feeling. Should the admirers of the Saint Gaudens Lincoln in the United States be moved to do what the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft have done in respect of Barnard's work, i. e., to offer a replica of the great work in Lincoln Park, Chicago, such an offer would be accepted in England with unfeigned satisfaction."

"There is room in Great Britain—yes, in London—for more than one monument of America's saint and hero President, whose memory all Englishmen revere and love."

"This is the proper issue out of the existing controversy, and this solution of the difficulty, should the supporters of the Saint Gaudens statue think fit to take it, would give nothing but pleasure to all concerned."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Houses of Parliament, St. Margaret's, in center, and Westminster, from the Parliament Square site for the Lincoln statue



© Curtis &amp; Cameron

Statue of Lincoln by Augustus Saint Gaudens



© Perry, New York

Statue of Lincoln by George Grey Barnard



## HAUGHTON STARTS COACHING MONDAY

**Famous Harvard Varsity Football Mentor Names Eight Assistants for Work at Camp Devens, Ayer**

Devens, Ayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AYER, Mass.—Interest in football at Camp Devens is just now at its height following the announcement made this afternoon that P. D. Haughton, the famous Harvard varsity football coach, is to assume his duties as coach

of the seventy-sixth division football squad here Monday afternoon. There are 550 candidates for the squad and 40 men are to be selected from the list.

Mr. Haughton is much pleased over the material he is to have at his disposal, and predicts that he can develop a team that will defeat any other team in the country. Only enlisted men

will be eligible for the team, but among them are men from colleges all over the United States who have starred on the football gridiron.

Mr. Haughton has named eight football stars to assist him in the coaching as follows: W. F. Robinson, Morrill Wiggin, H. W. Minot, T. C. W.

Thacher, T. B. Wigglesworth, H. B. Gardner, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., and T. J. Campbell.

Five games have already been scheduled for this team. The first one will take place in the Harvard Stadium

Nov. 3 against a picked eleven from the Charlestown Navy Yard coached by L. H. Leary. Houghton's assistant coach at Harvard. The second will take place Nov. 10 with the Harvard informal varsity as the opponents at Soldiers Field. Nov. 17 the team will meet an eleven from Camp Dix at Braves Field and on the 24th the

Braves field, and on the 24th the team will go to the Polo Grounds, New York, to meet the Camp Upton (N. Y.) eleven. Nov. 29 the team will play the Newport Training School eleven captained by C. R. Black Jr., Yale varsity captain of 1916, at Braves field. Other games are also being scheduled as fast as possible.

## COLGATE ELEVEN READY FOR BROWN

Due to Practice on Braves Field  
This Afternoon, Head Game

The Colgate University football team is scheduled to hold practice this afternoon on Braves Field in prepara-

afternoon in Graves field in preparation for the game with Brown University at Providence, R. I., tomorrow afternoon. The Colgate players left Hamilton, N. Y., Thursday evening following the most rigid practice of the season.

Although Colgate's strong backfield trio, Captain Hubbell, Spencer and Gillo, are on the team this year, the eleven has been handicapped greatly by the loss of Good, Horning, Nielson,

West and Anderson. All these men are in government service.

Carroll, at center, and Castellanos, a Brooklyn boy, who is reputed to be one of the hardest tacklers in the game, are the two mainstays of the

line this year. Coach McDevitt states that Colgate will have to do vastly better than it did against Cornell last Saturday to prevent the powerful Brown attack from breaking the Col-

## CORNELL GETS FINAL WORKOUT

ITHACA, N. Y.—In the final hard work-out for tomorrow's Bucknell game Thursday afternoon the Cornell varsity eleven scored one touchdown

the scrub. All of the real action on the part of both teams occurred within the 25-yard line, and the field was in such shape that fast progress was out of the question. The varsity showed fairly good speed under the circumstances, but so far this week has had

The line-up was much the same as that which followed the shake-up on Tuesday, except that Coach A. H. Sharpe put Reuther back at center, where Trowbridge had been playing on several days. Minier continued as fullback, though Pendleton may get into the line-up tomorrow.

**NICHOLLS AND RICE WIN**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gilbert Nicholls of Great Neck, who was partnered with Grantland Rice of Englewood, defeated Herbert Strong of the Engineers Club, and J. G. Anderson, the Siwanoy star, on the famous Lido links Thursday afternoon by a mar-

in of 5 and 4. It was the first time  
any one of the four had played this  
difficult course.



*The New Fall*  
**ARROW**  
**COLLAR**  
20<sup>¢</sup> each 2 for 35<sup>¢</sup> 3 for 50<sup>¢</sup>



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K. B. E.**, made his first public speech as British Minister of National Service when he stated his policy, recently, at a crowded meeting in Edinburgh. Sir Auckland Geddes is a native of Edinburgh, where he passed his school-boy days, and it was only to be expected that, quite apart from the interest generally felt in the subject of national service, he should have had an enthusiastic reception. From his youth Sir Auckland's interests centered largely in military affairs, and when still a mere boy he brought out a manual on physical drill for volunteers. His great desire was to enter the army, but circumstances prevented this, and he adopted the medical profession. Throughout his college career Sir Auckland took a leading part in the various student volunteer activities of the university. He was still a student when the South African War broke out, but he volunteered for service and was accepted. Subsequently he held professorships of anatomy in Edinburgh, at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and at the McGill University, Montreal. On the outbreak of the present war Sir Auckland left Canada to join the British Army, and during the winter of 1915-16 he saw active service in France. Later he was appointed Director-General of Recruiting, a post he held until he was appointed Minister in the reconstituted national service. Sir Auckland, in common with his brother, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, and his sister, Mrs. Chalmers Watson, head of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, possesses great administrative ability, and his views are remarkable for their sound common sense. His qualities and his high sense of patriotism seem specially to fit him for successfully carrying out the task of economizing and distributing the man power of the nation.

**Sir Thomas George Shaughnessy** of Montreal, who is to head the executive committee of the Railways War Board, which the Canadian Government has brought into being, to bring about closer relation between the railways and the public, and also between the competing roads, is president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. For some years he has been a major figure in the Canadian financial and transportation world, and is well known in London political and financial circles, owing to the projects, fiscal and otherwise, which he has backed. Of the latter, the most interesting, in some respects, has been his influence in composing differences growing out of the factions in Ireland and the difficulties that they created for solution of the Irish problem. Lord Shaughnessy was born of Irish parents in the city of Milwaukee, Wis. Without much formal education, as a lad he entered on railroading in its lower grades, rapidly rose by sheer ability and tenacity of purpose, and in 1882 he was made purchasing agent of the road of which he is now president.

**Philip L. Spalding**, president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, is leaving Boston to report at Washington, where he will enter the army signal corps and take the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Presumably he is to be in charge of the business administration of the aviation section of the work of this corps, in which work his technical ability as a physicist and his proved executive ability, will be of marked service to the nation. Mr. Spalding took the Harvard University courses leading to both the B. A. and B. S. degrees, and then, in 1894, entered the employ of the American Bell Telephone Company as a learner in the mechanical department. In 1896 he went to Philadelphia and joined the Bell Telephone Company of that city, remaining there until 1912, when he returned to Boston. During the intervening years, he has been successively inspector, chief engineer, general superintendent, general manager and second vice-president of the Philadelphia company. When he returned to Boston he was made president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and as such has done much to humanize its workings as well as maintain its technical efficiency. Very early in the war he aided in organizing the New England quota of the employees of the Bell Telephone Company who have been organized into a corps now serving the Government as experts in communication by all the various possible devices known to advanced students of physics.

**William Dennison Stephens**, Governor of California, who has been a leader in the successful effort to induce the Federal Government to favor a conference of State Governors, at which conflicting theories of taxation arising from the war may be discussed, is a progressive public man of the best type that the Pacific Coast has produced. Teacher, lawyer, business man, political reformer and lawmaker, he has had a varied and interesting career. He first made his mark in the city of Los Angeles as a champion, while in the school board, of policies of education that have given the city national eminence since they were carried out. Then he became Mayor, and then a member of important commissions dealing with title to water rights and methods of building the great urban aqueduct that conveys to the city from the distant mountains water that is used for power as well as for the customary domestic and manufacturing purposes. Incidentally he was a director and later president of the Chamber of Commerce. In Congress from 1913 to 1917, he made a creditable record as a champion of progressive tendencies in government, not the least of which is reformation of the system of land taxation, in which Californians are now coming to be more and more interested, so concentrated is the land of the State in the hands of relatively few people.

**Arthur Williams**, Federal Food Administrator for New York City, is the general commercial manager of the

Edison company of that community, and has been since 1915. It is upon his shoulders that will rest the burden of enlisting the hearty support of the millions of people in the city named in food conservation and elimination of waste. He already has organized a corps of 20,000 women to canvass every housewife in the city next week when the campaign begins. Of course, he brings to the work a high grade of organizing ability or he would not be where he is in the company that furnishes so much of the light and power used in the largest city of the nation. He is Virginian born, but of northern parentage, but he grew up in New York City and Hartford. His interest in electricity dates back to 1885, when he entered the employ of the Edison company in a subordinate position, and his climb upward has been the reward of merit, first formally recognized in 1893, when he was made general inspector. Mr. Williams has always had wider interests than his business, and his relations with civic organizations and humanitarian movements at home and abroad have been close and taken on practical forms. He has had honors from France and from Spain indicative of the service he has rendered in those countries. He is a writer of pamphlets and articles dealing with problems of employment, municipal ownership and other live issues of the day.

## A "NATIONAL CLOTH" TO BE MADE IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The "national cloth" determined upon by the Government is about to become very extensively known. The object is to provide a simple, cheap and standard kind of cloth for clothing. M. Brenier, a deputy and Mayor of Vienne, and M. Bonnier, president of the Chamber of Commerce of that town, were instructed to consider the details of the manufacture and to arrange for the production of 2,600,000 meters of it, and they have now made a report to M. Clemenceau, Minister of Commerce, in which they say that the manufacture of the quantity indicated is now assured, thanks to the disinterested labors of the industrial specialists whose assistance was sought and who gave it without profit to themselves. Contrary to what was stated when the idea of this national cloth was first put forward, it will be devoted exclusively to the clothing of those poor classes who in one way or another are now a charge to the state, also of the children who are regularly clothed by public or private educational funds, and lastly, where families are dependent on charities, it will go to those who have most children.

It has been reckoned that the amount of national cloth that will be required will be about 2,558,400 meters, of which 8 per cent will represent cloth for men's clothes, 26 per cent for those of women, and 66 per cent for the clothing of boys and girls. The sale of clothing for the rest of the population will not be interfered with. The abandonment of profits by the manufacturers and the utilization of stocks of primary materials on the initiative of the Minister of Commerce, will enable the national cloth to be manufactured at a specially low price, and the price of clothes will be lower again. If the makers to whom the authorities will have recourse, agree to give proofs of their disinterestedness equal to those made by the manufacturers of the cloth. The price of the cloth itself will, however, vary somewhat, according to the centers of manufacture, the cost of production being greater in some places than in others. It is hoped, however, that an average price will be fixed for the cloth, so that clothes made from it can be sold in all parts of France at the same price. The diversity in the method of manufacturing it will also prevent absolute uniformity in the appearance of the cloth, which will be an advantage to those who have to wear it. The manufacture of the 2,600,000 meters will be spread over a period of five or six months, about 450,000 meters being made per month. The work of distributing it will be left to the mayors of the towns, who will act as controllers in the matter.

## NEW PASSPORTS ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Persons traveling to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greece and China are now required to be in possession of passports bearing the visé of a diplomatic or consular officer of those states respectively.

## The Walk-Over Shoe Co.

153 Woodward Avenue  
DETROIT  
Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

## INSURANCE LINES

Attractive Auto Rates

J. H. B. COLLINGS

General Agent  
Cherry 2990, Detroit. 524 Penobscot Bldg.

**Soldiers' Pocket Checkers**  
70c Postpaid  
Write for catalog of unusual gifts.

SHOP OF GIFTS  
Bleazby 9 East Adams Ave., Detroit

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

## Novel Work for the Loan

Throughout the United States, during the last week, many men and women of affairs have dropped their private interests to work for the success of the second Liberty Loan. Probably no other public enterprise in the country ever brought out such an aggregation of talent as did this. Gubernatorial candidates have everywhere suspended their campaigning to speak for the loan. Lieut. John Philip Sousa and his Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band have been giving concerts for Uncle Sam. In Baltimore, one evening, the audience at one of these concerts subscribed more than \$20,000,000 to the issue. At the concert to be given in Chicago today, the audience will subscribe to the tune of Sousa's new "Liberty Loan March." Douglas Fairbanks has devoted his usual week's respite between the completion of one photoplay and the beginning of another to Liberty Loan campaigning through the West. He will not be content with less than \$1,000,000 in subscriptions. In Omaha the railroad officials detained the Los Angeles Limited to give Douglas time to make his argument to the crowd. Five-minute stops were made in a number of small places along the route. Another Fairbanks of note, the former Vice-President of the United States, has been giving all his time to speaking for the loan through the Middle West. Last Sunday he addressed the congregations of five Oklahoma City churches. John McCormack acted as a bond salesman in a New York department store, singing any song that the buyer of a \$1000 bond might want. In view of the fact that the bond buyers will get back all the money they paid for their songs, with interest, it is presumed that Mr. McCormack occasionally sang the first line of that once popular ballad, selfish though it was in sentiment and reprehensible in grammar: "If You Ain't Got No Money, You Needn't Come Round."

What the inmates of the Michigan State Prison did for the loan should be widely known—early this week their subscriptions totaled \$3450.

## Wise Suffragists

Suffrage leaders all over the United States are devoting what time they do not give to war work and their other duties to work for the national amendment for equal suffrage, which is to be introduced at the next session of Congress. Happily the picketing activities in Washington are not having so hampering an effect on the movement for equal franchise as the National Woman's Party expected. Suffragists generally express gratitude that President Wilson is big enough not to allow the annoyance of the picketing to turn him, even temporarily, against suffrage. He proves this in his letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in which he expresses the hope that the picketing will have no adverse effect on the vote for suffrage at the state election in New York, on Nov. 6. One suffrage leader who does not believe that embarrassment of the President is an argument for granting votes to women, remarked, in commenting on the claim of one of the picketers that she was a martyr to the cause of suffrage: "Wise martyrdom is a great and admirable thing; but an unwise martyrdom isn't worthy of any cause."

## Controlling Food Supply

Editors can no more keep questions concerning food supply and prices out of their newspapers, in these days, than David Copperfield's friend, Mr. Dick, could keep the head of Charles I out of his conversation. An interesting development is the action of the Chicago authorities in fixing fair retail prices for flour, sugar and potatoes. Most of the retailers have agreed to abide by these prices. In New York City, and in Boston, milk may be bought over the counter at 10

## Exclusive Styles In Misses' and Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists and Furs.

**The Rollins Co.**  
259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

## Himelboch's

DETROIT, MICH.  
A Magnificent Collection of WOMEN'S FUR COATS  
Fur garments distinguished by their dependable quality, superb workmanship, and fashionable and novel designs in a varied choice of belted, loose fitting and fitted styles. Silk linings of the finest quality accentuate their intrinsic merit.  
Plain Hudson Seal Coats, \$155.00 to \$225.00  
Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats, \$200.00 to \$300.00  
Natural Squirrel Coats, \$275.00 to \$395.00  
Natural Mink Coats, \$55.00 to \$185.00  
Jacquettes of Natta, Seal and Squirrel, \$95.00 and \$115.00

## E. Walton &amp; Co.

SUITS, WRAPS, GOWNS and BLOUSES  
103 Washington Boulevard  
DETROIT

cents a quart. This carry-your-purchase-home idea is spreading through many varieties of retail trade. In one city a retailers' association has printed a red-white-and-blue label which is made conspicuous on every package which the purchaser carries home. Encouragement is given to the carry-it-home buyer by a Boston group of grocery stores which are charging 5 cents extra on all purchases which have to be delivered by the store management. In Seattle whale steak sells at 10 cents a pound, and is finding an increasing number of buyers. It is interesting to note that there is no attempt to camouflage this whale meat with a fancy, manufactured name, as in the case of marketing pollock, in Massachusetts, in some instances, under the title of "Boston bluefish." Housekeepers, in connection with the campaigns to increase the use of fish, would be more enthusiastic if the prices of sea food were not steadily advanced to a point where they rival the quotations on meat. Fish at meat prices will hardly be preferred by the mass of people to meat at fish prices. In connection with the sugar shortage, and the consequent reduction of candy making, one cartoonist pictures a youth prefacing an evening call on a young lady with the welcome gift of a can of molasses.

## A Benevolent Trust

Among the reversals brought about by the war, nothing has been more radical than the way in which many big industries have become partners of the Government in the prosecution of the great business in hand, whereas, only a year or two ago, these same industries were fighting, apparently by every subterfuge that could be devised by highly paid legal talent, every attempt at government control. Now Louis Steinfield, of New York, has organized into a single corporation about 40 yarn-spinning and knitting mills in many states. The object is to produce and sell to the Government, without profit, 120,000,000 suits of underwear annually for the armies at home and abroad, giving each soldier four heavy and four light suits each year. Even the author of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, one fancies, could find nothing to object to in the program of this benevolent trust.

## FRENCH BUDGET COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—M. Klotz, president of the Budget Commission, having become Minister of Finance, the commission met to elect a new president and finally elected M. Lebrun to the post by 18 votes as against 14 cast for M. Simyan in the second ballot. M. Lebrun, who has represented Meurthe-et-Moselle for 17 years, has been Colonial Minister and vice-president of the Chamber. In connection with this election it is interesting to find that M. Caillaux had contemplated entering his name in the list of candidates, but for some reason it was withdrawn. The reporter-general of the budget, one of the most arduous posts in Parliament, is now held by M. Louis Marin, who has succeeded M. Raoul Peret, now Minister of Justice in the Poincaré Cabinet. M. Marin is known to be one of the most indefatigable members of the Chamber of Deputies. He has given a great deal of his time to the consideration of the question of war damages.

## LONGER WORK DAY ASKED

OMAHA, Neb.—The Nebraska State Council of Defense, at its regular monthly meeting at Lincoln, says a dispatch to the World-Herald, was requested by Omaha manufacturers to sanction temporarily nonenforcement of the nine-hour labor law for female help.

## THE HUDSON PIANO STORE

THE CHICKERING PIANO of today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees covering a period of nearly one hundred years.  
It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. The store is proud to offer it to its clientele.  
Hudson Piano Store  
**The J. L. Hudson Co.**  
"GROWS WITH DETROIT"  
188-90 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

## "PIANOLA" Player-Piano

—the only Player-Piano having those vitally important expression-control features—the THEMOMODIST and the METROSTYLE. Grand and upright models.  
Other instruments in exchange. Convenient payments. Sold in Michigan only by  
**The J. L. Hudson Co.**  
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## Grinnell Bros.

24 STORES, HEADQUARTERS  
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**The RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.**  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Established 1842.

## CANTON CO.

103 Washington Boulevard  
only exclusive Shop for Boys' and Young Men's Clothes, Hosiery, Headwear.

## Modes

PERMANENTLY LOCATED  
HOTEL TULLER, Main Floor  
Dresses, Gowns, Furs  
DETROIT

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Now Independent of Germany

URBANA (O.) DEMOCRAT.—One of the observed results of the war on American industries is that we have been forced to learn to do many things we have never tried to do before. And we have succeeded so well with many of these things that we shall never again go to a foreign market for them. So it will come about that without having recourse to trade reprisals, embargoes, or boycotts, when the war is finished Germany will have lost a market in many industrial products which she can never regain. As an instance of this, an East Liverpool glass manufacturer points to glass combustion tubing. Manufacturers bought it all in Germany before the war. Now that it must be made here, it has been found that the American article is far superior to the German. "We can use glass now in ways that were never before possible," says the expert. A Western State voted "dry" and a big brewery was obliged to find a new use for its plant. It started the manufacture of porcelain and malted milk. One of its porcelain products is a crucible for glassworkers. When the war began all glass men had begun to treasure up the crucibles of Meissen and Royal Berlin which they had left, believing that they could never get any more until the war was over. But it has now been discovered that the American crucible is tougher and stands the heat better than any of the imported ones.

## Boy Loyalists of the United States

TOLEDO BLADE.—When this affair with the wild man of Berlin is over and we begin to distribute honors and rewards, something large and magnificent will have to be struck off for the Boy Scouts. They are somewhat overshadowed today by their elders, but their labors, eager and ungrudging, are of high importance. Is there to be a parade? The Boy Scouts must be called out to guard the side lines and to help the police handle the crowds. Is there to be a patriotic meeting? Why, there you'll see the Scouts acting as ushers and keeping entrances cleared. The youngsters not merely march to further the Liberty Loans, but also they hustle for subscriptions themselves. There are no more practical patriots, no Americans more thorough and through American. It will be a problem to decide what to give the Scouts who are giving so greatly of their best. It cannot be anything small.

## Spanish in the Schools

JANESVILLE (WIS.) GAZETTE.—Cut out French and put in Spanish is a practical suggestion offered by a man who appreciates the great opportunities knocking at our door from the Pan-American countries. The suggestion is worth considering, for the 20 South American countries use the Spanish language to large extent, and if we serve them successfully we must get close to them through their native tongue. John Wanamaker, the merchant prince, is conducting a school

## Beautiful Coats for Fall and Winter Wear

Luxurious fabrics, beautiful colors, and most distinctive styles. Fur trimmed and belted.  
You really should see them!  
Prices from \$19.75 up

MRS. NORBURY NORBRO  
The Paris Shop of Detroit  
17 Grand River East DETROIT

## DJ Healy SHOPS

222-228 Woodward Avenue  
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Presenting  
CORRECT STYLES  
COSTUMERS TO GENTLE WOMEN

## WIRICK'S

Glove and Hosiery Shop  
35 Grand River Ave., West, Detroit, Mich.  
GLOVES  
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN  
HOSIERY  
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS  
All kid gloves bought here repaired free. Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

## Distinctive Jewelry

NOVEL WATCHES, ETC., TOO  
FAMILY CHESTS OF SILVER  
REPAIRING

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A Shoe For All Walks of Life

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183 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

## Charles W. Warren &amp; Co.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS  
104 and 106 Washington Boulevard  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Washington Arcade Building, Opp. Hotel Statler

in his store, and 60 employees are studying Spanish with a view of going to South America in the interests of American business. Our high schools all over the country will make no mistake in adding Spanish to the course of study.

## QUESTION OF ONE-MAN BUSINESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The president of the local government board is anxious that all possible steps shall be taken to reduce hardship in the cases of sole proprietors of businesses who, through the nation's necessities have to join the colors. He is convinced that the best way of doing this consistently with the legitimate claims of the army, is by cooperation among traders; and he appeals strongly to traders who remain in civil life, whether they are of military age or above military age, to assist in this matter, so that their fellow traders who have to leave their businesses in order to serve the country, may do so with the assurance that their business interests will, as far as possible, be protected.

The solution of the problem rests mainly with the traders themselves; and if they will but cooperate wholeheartedly to solve the difficulties much can be done. Enough has already been achieved in various parts of the country to show that cooperation for the maintenance of a man's business is practicable to a very large extent. If good will and an earnest desire to render all reasonable assistance to the man who has been called to serve his country are forthcoming. It is not practicable to lay down any one scheme for the whole country; the measures which may be advisable in any particular case depend on the local circumstances, and it is the men who are conversant with the businesses concerned who are the persons best qualified to determine in what way help can best be given.

Mr. Hayes Fisher has appointed Mr. R. A. Rotherham, the chairman of the local tribunal for Coventry, who has been active in pressing forward cooperation for safeguarding the interests of men who have joined the forces, as a special commissioner to visit localities, and generally to assist the local government board in forwarding schemes of cooperation.

## OUTLOOK OF BRITISH STEEL INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was held recently in London at the Institution of Civil Engineers under the presidency of Sir William Beardmore. A preliminary report was submitted by the mechanical section of the committee dealing with the treatment of steel and its ferro-alloys in which a comparison was made between the operations of rolling mills in Great Britain and abroad, and giving the views of manufacturers as to the causes responsible for the smaller output of British steel works as compared with continental ones. In their report the committee expressed the opinion that if the British steel trade was to hold its own in open competition with other steel-producing countries of the world it was essential to establish a central board to which orders would go, and which would then allocate the work to the different firms according to their ability to do it.

"This," the report continues, "would save the enormous amount of capital at present locked up in stocks of rolls. Many works have rolls for practically all the British standard sections, and change the rolls as required to suit orders. If, on the other hand, the orders were sent from a central board, mills could be kept on the work allocated to them for long periods, thus reducing the amount of roll-changing and also the cost of production. It would also enable works to roll only such material for which their mills and plant are best adapted. It is clear to the committee that the one outstanding feature which has been revealed by their work, so far as it has gone, has been the eliciting of the almost unanimous opinion that, if the steel industry in this country is going to maintain its position, it must be by some great broadening of our commercial organizations that would lead to economies far and away outweighing any other element in the situation, and long ago realized and adopted by our foreign competitors."

At the meeting Mr. Charles Eugene Schneider, the principal owner in the Creusot works, was elected by the Council as the next president.



Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested in our wonderful, attractive display of

## FINE FURS

## Fur Coats, Fur Sets, Fur Pieces

Designed and made specially for us from finest selected skins. Send for our Fall Catalogue. It is now ready.

**Newcomb-Endicott Company**

DETROIT, MICH.

## WORTH &amp; CO

DETROIT

## High Grade Millinery

Special \$10 to \$35

## Grimshaw &amp; Stevens

DETROIT, MICH.

Clothing, Furnishings and Hatters  
16-18 Grand River Avenue, West  
224 Griswold Street  
515 Woodward Avenue

## Hair's Restaurant

We know it pays to serve only the best of food.

258 Woodward Ave., Detroit

## Hickey's

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes, of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls  
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

## Pringle Furniture Co.

FURNITURE OF QUALITY

Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames  
Pictures Framed to Order  
121-123 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT  
D. PRINGLE, Manager

## New York Shops, Inc.

Beautiful motifs, odd shapes and sizes—rich oriental colorings and combinations of colorings.

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## "The House of Flowers"

For over fifty years we have supplied flowers to the particular people of Detroit, both white and colored. Our service by wire extends into every city and town in the country, enabling you to remember your friends away as easily as when you are at home.  
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Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver, Watches, Clocks, China, Sheffield, Stationery, Leather Goods, etc.

## Milton Corset Shop

Exclusive Agency

## "FROLASET CORSETS"

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## GRIFFITHS-JANS FURNITURE CO.

Unquestioned Reliability  
1865-67 Grand River Avenue, Near Oregon  
DETROIT



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET

## IRREGULAR AGAIN

Gains and Losses Mixed—Marine Preferred Strong Feature, but Many Issues Sell Off—Canadian Pacific Becomes Weak

New York stocks opened only moderately changed from yesterday afternoon's closings. As the session progressed, the tendency of the prices became more downward than anything else. Marine preferred was an exception, and was strong. General Motors gained a large fraction. Canadian Pacific was weak, and Central Leather, Baldwin and Studebaker were other heavy losers.

Marine preferred went still higher in New York late in the first half hour. The general list was irregular, but as a whole stronger. Prices continued to move in a very uneven way throughout the forenoon. At midday the general tone was harder, although price changes were mixed. Marine preferred, after opening up 1/4 at 90 1/2, went to 92 1/2, dropping the fraction before midday. The common gained more than a point. Canadian Pacific declined to 142, advanced 2 points and then shaded off. International Nickel opened up 1/2 at 30 1/2 and declined more than a point further. Union Pacific was up 1/4 at the opening at 117 1/2. After yielding to 117 1/4 it advanced to 118 1/2 before midday. Utah Copper opened up 1/4 at 80, receded to 79 1/2 and advanced 2 points. The tone became heavy in the early afternoon. General Motors, Gulf American Telephone, Western Union, Studebaker and United Fruit were particularly weak. New Haven and Peoples Gas were relatively strong.

## NEW YORK CURB

| Ask           | Bid   | Ask   | Bid   |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Alum. Exports | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Alum. & Mont. | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & M.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & Z.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & D.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & S.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & W.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & E.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & N.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & O.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & P.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & Q.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & R.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & S.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & T.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & U.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & V.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & W.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & X.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & Y.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Butte & Z.    | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |

**UNITED MOTORS' YEAR**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first annual report of the United Motors Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1917, follows: Gross sales, \$34,820,526; net income, \$1,181,570; net sales, \$33,638,953; subsidiary dividends, \$80,927; gross earnings, \$10,159,931; net earnings, \$7,758,389; net income, \$7,385,150; surplus, \$7,304,222.

## MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES

Combined net earnings available for dividends of subsidiary companies of Massachusetts Gas Companies for September were \$450,737, an increase of \$187,828, or 71.44 per cent, compared with corresponding month a year ago.

## ALLIS-CHALMERS CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reports sales for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of \$6,257,065 with a net profit of \$919,404. Unfilled orders on hand Sept. 30 amounted to \$17,306,433.

## BOURSE TRADING DULL

PARIS, France—Business on the Bourse was quiet today.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Unsettled, probably rain late tonight and Saturday; rising temperature tonight; increasing south to southwest winds.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 44° 10 a. m. 48° 1 p. m. 50° 2 p. m. 52° 3 p. m. 54° 4 p. m. 56° 5 p. m. 58° 6 p. m. 60°

## IN OTHER CITIES

| City          | Temp. |
|---------------|-------|
| Albany        | 46°   |
| Buffalo       | 44°   |
| Chicago       | 46°   |
| Cincinnati    | 46°   |
| Cleveland     | 46°   |
| Denver        | 46°   |
| Des Moines    | 46°   |
| Detroit       | 46°   |
| Indianapolis  | 46°   |
| Kansas City   | 46°   |
| Los Angeles   | 46°   |
| Memphis       | 46°   |
| Minneapolis   | 46°   |
| New Orleans   | 46°   |
| New York      | 46°   |
| Philadelphia  | 46°   |
| Pittsburgh    | 46°   |
| Portland      | 46°   |
| San Francisco | 46°   |
| St. Louis     | 46°   |
| St. Paul      | 46°   |
| Washington    | 46°   |

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:19 High water 1:10  
Sun sets 4:46 7:17 a. m. 7:43 p. m.  
Length of day 14:28 Moon sets 1:40 a. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:16 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today.

| Open            | High    | Low     | Last    |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Alaska Gold     | 3 3/4   | 3 3/4   | 3 3/4   |
| Alaska Ind.     | 3 3/4   | 3 3/4   | 3 3/4   |
| Allis-Chal.     | 21 1/2  | 21 1/2  | 21 1/2  |
| Am B Sugar      | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  |
| Am Can          | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  |
| Am Car Fy       | 66 1/2  | 66 1/2  | 66 1/2  |
| Am Int Corp     | 59      | 59      | 59      |
| Am Lincseed     | 24      | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  |
| Am Lins'dpf     | 60 1/2  | 60 1/2  | 60 1/2  |
| Am Loco         | 58 1/2  | 58 1/2  | 58 1/2  |
| Am Loco pf      | 98 1/2  | 98 1/2  | 98 1/2  |
| Am Smelt        | 84 1/2  | 84 1/2  | 84 1/2  |
| Am SsecApf      | 95 1/2  | 95 1/2  | 95 1/2  |
| Am Sugar        | 105     | 105     | 104 1/2 |
| Am Tel & Tel    | 114     | 114 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| Am Woolen       | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  |
| Am Zinc         | 13 1/2  | 13 1/2  | 13 1/2  |
| Anaconda        | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Atchafson       | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  |
| Atchafson pf    | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Atchafson pf    | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Bald Loco       | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Bald Loco pf    | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Balt & Ohio     | 56 1/2  | 56 1/2  | 56 1/2  |
| Batopiles       | 1       | 1       | 1       |
| Beth Steel      | 83 1/2  | 83 1/2  | 83 1/2  |
| Beth Steel pf   | 99 1/2  | 99 1/2  | 99 1/2  |
| BFGoodrich      | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  |
| BFGoodh'pf      | 99 1/2  | 99 1/2  | 99 1/2  |
| Brook R T       | 53 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 53 1/2  |
| Burns Term      | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   |
| Burns Bros      | 103     | 104     | 103 1/2 |
| Butte & Sup     | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  |
| Cal Pac Cor     | 38      | 38      | 38      |
| Cal Petrol      | 14      | 14      | 14      |
| Cal & Ariz      | 66 1/2  | 66 1/2  | 66 1/2  |
| Can Pacific     | 143 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 144 1/2 |
| Can Pac pf      | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  |
| Can Pac pf      | 101     | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Cer de Pas      | 32      | 32      | 31 1/2  |
| Chan Motor      | 71 1/2  | 71 1/2  | 71 1/2  |
| Chan & Ohio     | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  |
| CM & St Paul    | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  |
| CM & St Paul pf | 88      | 88      | 88      |
| Chl R & P       | 21 1/2  | 21 1/2  | 21 1/2  |
| Chl R & P pf    | 48      | 48      | 48      |
| Chl R & P pf    | 56 1/2  | 56 1/2  | 55 1/2  |
| Chl & N W       | 100     | 100     | 99 1/2  |
| Chl & N W pf    | 16      | 16      | 16      |
| Chl & N W pf    | 43      | 43 1/2  | 43 1/2  |
| Col Fuel        | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| Col Gas & El    | 34 1/2  | 34 1/2  | 34 1/2  |
| Col South       | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |
| Con Gas         | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   |
| Corn Prod       | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  | 29 1/2  |
| Corn Prod pf    | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  |
| Cruc Steel      | 65 1/2  | 65 1/2  | 64 1/2  |
| Cuban Cug       | 30 1/2  | 31      | 30 1/2  |
| Cuban CS pf     | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  |
| Del & Huds      | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  |
| Domes Min       | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   |
| Eric            | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  |
| Eric pf         | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| Fisher Body     | 81      | 81      | 81      |
| Gen W & W       | 34 1/2  | 34 1/2  | 34 1/2  |
| Gen Electric    | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 |
| Gen Motors      | 95 1/2  | 95 1/2  | 95 1/2  |
| Gen Motors pf   | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  |
| Gen Motors pf   | 33 1/2  | 33 1/2  | 33 1/2  |
| Lehigh Val      | 58      | 58      | 58      |
| Louis & N       | 119     | 119     | 118     |
| Maxwell pf      | 64 1/2  | 64 1/2  | 64 1/2  |
| May Co          | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  |
| Mex Petrol      | 85 1/2  | 85 1/2  | 85 1/2  |
| Miami           | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  |
| Midvale St      | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  |
| Mo Pacific      | 27      | 27      | 27      |
| Mo Pacific pf   | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  |
| Nat Biscuit     | 97      | 97      | 93      |
| Nat C & C       | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |
| Nat Enamel      | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  |
| Nevada Con      | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  |
| NY Central      | 71 1/2  | 71 1/2  | 70 1/2  |
| NY N H & H      | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  |
| N W             | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Norfolk So      | 21      | 21      | 21      |
| North Pac       | 94 1/2  | 94 1/2  | 94 1/2  |
| O Cities Gas    | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| Oil Silver      | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   |
| O & W           | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  |
| Penna           | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 49 1/2  |
| Peoples Gas     | 39 1/2  | 41      | 39 1/2  |
| Pere Mar        | 17      | 17      | 17      |
| Pitts Coal      | 46      | 46      | 46 1/2  |
| Pitts Coal pf   | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  | 81 1/2  |
| P & W           | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  |
| P & W Va pf     | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  |
| Pressed St      | 56      | 56      | 56      |
| Pullman         | 135     | 135 1/2 | 134 1/2 |
| Ry Con          | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  |
| Reading         | 72 1/2  | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  |
| Repub I & S     | 79 1/2  | 80      | 79 1/2  |
| Rep I & S pf    | 98 1/2  | 98 1/2  | 98 1/2  |
| Royal Dutch     | 66 1/2  | 66 1/2  | 66      |
| Rumely pf       | 22      | 22      | 22      |
| Ry Steel        | 42      | 42      | 42      |
| Saxon Motor     | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7       |
| Seab A L        | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Seab A L pf     | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  |
| S-Roback        | 152     | 152     | 151 1/2 |
| Shattari        | 21      | 21      | 21      |
| Sinclair Oil    | 34      | 34 1/2  | 34      |
| Sloss Shef      | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  |
| So Pacific      | 87 1/2  | 87 1/2  | 87 1/2  |
| So Ry           | 27      | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  |
| So Ry pf        | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62      |
| St L & S F      | 16 1/2  | 16 1/2  | 16 1/2  |
| St L & S F pf   | 27      | 27      | 27      |

## SOUTH AMERICAN PAPER TRADE

Conditions in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador Reviewed in Volume Published by Commerce Dept.

Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador are covered in a volume just published by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the series of reports on paper, paper products, and printing machinery in Latin-American countries. Although the market for American goods of the class mentioned is not large in these three countries, information of value to the trade has been obtained through the study of general conditions affecting paper products and the methods of trade extension employed by competing countries.

Practically all the news-print paper now comes from the United States. Even before the war it formed the bulk of the American shipments to the first-mentioned country, and represented almost one-third of the total Peruvian imports of paper. Since the outbreak of the war there has been a heavy increase in the imports because of the fact that news-print is admitted free of duty and, with the rise in the price of all other grades of paper, the kind that they can obtain for wrapping purposes. Now that it has gained extensive use for this purpose, it is believed that the imports will continue to increase even after cheaper wrapping paper is again available.

## RAILWAY POINTS

The Pullman Company will attach special drawing room equipment to the Boston & Albany Chicago express from South Station at 11:15 o'clock tonight for the accommodation of Tufts College football team en route to Syracuse, N. Y.

Joseph I. Thom, night yard master of the Boston Terminal Company, South Station, is spending a two weeks' leave of absence at Salem, N. H.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will attach special equipment to the St. John Express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight for a party of lumbermen en route to Keno, Me.

The Boston & Albany is working on a new passenger tariff for the information of conductors which will cover the war revenue.

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company has granted a 10 per cent increase in salaries to the ticket men employed at South Station.

The Pennsylvania New Haven Federal Express with Secretary of War Baker and party aboard, made a record run from Hell Gate to Boston Wednesday morning.

A special Pullman sleeper, occupied by the Colgate University football team, arrived at South Station over the Boston & Albany at 7:20 o'clock this morning, en route from Utica, N. Y.

The Union Pacific private car Overland occupied by the Kahan party passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from New York to Groton, Mass.

## ATLANTIC GULF &amp; WEST INDIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Only routine business was transacted at the monthly meeting of the directors of the Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company. No action was taken on the extra dividend that had been expected.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs were steady at Thursday's average; top price \$16.75 with the bulk at \$14.85 to \$16.40. Cattle steady with beefs \$16.85 to \$18. Sheep strong with native \$3.75 to \$3.85.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.:

| Open          | High    | Low     | Last    |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Adventure     | 1 1/2   | 1 1/2   | 1 1/2   |
| Alaska        | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   |
| Am Am Ch pf   | 94      | 94      | 94      |
| Am Tel        | 114     | 114 1/2 | 113     |
| Am Woolen pf  | 93 1/2  | 93 1/2  | 93 1/2  |
| Artz Comm     | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   |
| Art Metals    | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   |
| At Gif & W I  | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Bost & Maine  | 22      | 22      | 22      |
| Calumet       | 48 1/2  | 48 1/2  | 48 1/2  |
| Daily West    | 1 1/2   | 1 1/2   | 1 1/2   |
| Davis Daily   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2   |
| East Butte    | 10      | 10      | 10      |
| Edison        | 169     | 169 1/2 | 169 1/2 |
| Fitch pf      | 52 1/2  | 52 1/2  | 52 1/2  |
| Franklin      | 5 1/2   | 5 1/2   | 5 1/2   |
| Gen Elec      | 135     | 135     | 133     |
| Greene Can    | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  |
| Hancock       | 10      | 10      | 10      |
| La Salle      | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   | 3 1/2   |
| Mass Gas      | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Mohawk        | 70      | 70      | 70      |
| N E Tel       | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| New Haven     | 26      | 26      | 26      |
| Old Dominion  | 40      | 40      | 40      |
| Pennsylvania  | 64      | 64      | 64      |
| Pond Coal     | 18      | 18      | 18      |
| Pullman       | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 |
| Swift & Co    | 137     | 137     | 137     |
| Torrington    | 50      | 50      | 50      |
| Tuolumne      | 1 1/2   | 1 1/2   | 1 1/2   |
| Utah Cons     | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  |
| U S R & M pf  | 48      | 48      | 47 1/2  |
| United Shoe   | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  |
| United Fruit  | 122     | 122     | 120     |
| Ventura       | 5 1/2   | 5 1/2   | 5 1/2   |
| Wolverine     | 35 1/2  | 35 1/2  | 35 1/2  |
| West End St R | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  |

## BOSTON CURB

| Quotations up to 1:45 p. m. |        |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
|                             | High   | Low    |
| American Oil                | 20c    | 19c    |
| Bay State Gas               | 3c     | 9c     |
| Am Work                     | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Jerome Ver                  | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  |
| Calumet Jerome              | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  |
| Champion                    | 4c     | 4c     |
| Chief                       | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Colonial                    | 28c    | 28c    |
| Crysal Copper               | 60c    | 55c    |
| Denbigh                     | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  |
| Doughty Tire                | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Ely Con                     | 10c    | 9c     |
| First Natl Copper           | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2  |
| Florida                     | 6 1/2  | 6c     |
| Gorta                       | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Homa Oil                    | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  |
| Inter-Mount Mining          | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  |
| Joe Verde                   | 25c    | 35c    |
| Am Metals                   | 35c    | 31c    |
| Amas                        | 12c    | 12c    |
| Fue Tungsten                | 41c    | 35c    |
| Am Coal                     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  |
| W Era                       | 78c    | 76c    |
| on                          | 77c    | 77c    |
| to Copper                   | 98c    | 98c    |
| to Premier                  | 10c    | 10c    |
| th Motors                   | 1      | 1      |
| marine Signal               | 26c    | 21c    |
| cket                        | 75c    | 70c    |
| on                          | 35c    | 35c    |



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## LOANS FLOATED BY BELLIGERENTS

United States Liberty Loan May Equal Third British Offering, the Greatest Single Issue Ever Brought Out by Any Nation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—All indications are that the people of the United States will respond to the German loan challenge by an overwhelming margin. Germany's seventh war loan, recently closed, resulted in subscriptions of \$3,107,500,000. United States Treasury officials from Washington are to the effect that \$3,000,000,000 asked for has already been oversubscribed. The large sum certain to be received before the last closes on Saturday will show the Kaiser that the American people mean business.

Whether the second Liberty Loan will exceed new money brought in on occasion of the third British war loan, offered in January this year, remains to be seen. That loan of close to \$5,000,000,000 (including war savings certificates, etc.) has, up to the present, been the greatest single effort of any nation since beginning of the war. The British loan was in the shape of 5 per cent taxable and 4 per cent tax-free bonds. Taxable bonds resulted in subscriptions of \$4,800,000,000 in new money, and tax-free brought in only \$110,000,000.

France's greatest popular loan was the national loan, offered in November, 1915, which brought \$3,100,000,000. Most of the French Government's financing has been done through advances and short-term borrowing from time to time.

Russia's greatest popular loan was her "Liberty Loan," floated last April, by which \$1,500,000,000 was raised. The following table gives approximately results of large popular government loans floated by the principal belligerents since war began, exclusive of short-term borrowings, advances and other temporary financing:

| United States—%      |           |                 |  |  |  |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 1st Liberty Loan 2½  | June, '17 | \$2,000,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 2nd Liberty Loan 2½  | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 3rd Liberty Loan 2½  | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 4th Liberty Loan 2½  | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 5th Liberty Loan 2½  | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 6th Liberty Loan 2½  | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 7th Liberty Loan 2½  | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 8th Liberty Loan 2½  | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 9th Liberty Loan 2½  | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 10th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 11th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 12th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 13th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 14th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 15th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 16th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 17th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 18th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 19th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 20th Liberty Loan 2½ | June, '17 | \$1,500,000,000 |  |  |  |

## AUGUST RAILWAY EARNINGS LOWER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bankers' Railway Bulletin in its barometer of earnings for railways in August finds: Rate of return on investment in railway property owned and leased by these roads, which represent more than 95 per cent of the mileage in the United States, was again lower in August, 1917, at 7.52, than in August, 1916, at 8.56. Annual rate of return for eight months, Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, of 1917, 5.76, was lower than for corresponding eight months of 1916, 6.91. Annual rate of return, although for eight months substantially below last year, the banner year in railroad history, is still in excess, however, of average for 17 previous fiscal years ending June 30, 1900 to 1916, which was 5.51 per cent. Considered sectionally, the East again records a decided falling off, the South is also holding its own and the West is also falling off, though not as heavily as the East.

## INTERNATIONAL NICKEL'S SHOWING

|                      | 1917        | 1916        |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total income         | \$7,776,276 | \$7,912,773 |
| Adm. & gen. exp.     | 297,243     | 262,396     |
| Net income           | 7,479,033   | 7,650,377   |
| Net income per share | 1.41        | 1.41        |
| Dividends            | 1.41        | 1.41        |
| Surplus              | 1.41        | 1.41        |

\*Equivalent to \$2.68 per share on \$11.83 dividend common stock (par value \$25), compared with \$3.61 for six months to Sept. 30, 1916.

## CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY REPORTS

|                      | 1917        | 1916        |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total earnings       | \$3,463,105 | \$4,653,359 |
| Net income           | 2,370,496   | 3,388,187   |
| Net income per share | 2.37        | 3.39        |
| Dividends            | 1.87        | 1.87        |
| Surplus              | 40,372      | 1,770,783   |

## THIRD AVENUE'S BONDS SELL LOW

Refunding Fours at Bottom Level in History of Road—Yield Basis Near Seven Per Cent

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Third Avenue Railway refunding 4s sold Wednesday at 62½, lowest price on record, and 12½ points under lowest price prior to this year, 75 in 1916. In 1911 bonds sold at 86½, or 24 points above Wednesday's price. That is, bonds have declined, increasing yield basis of about 4.73 to about 6.63 per cent.

This week's special weakness was due to sharp declines in shares of city traction properties, which apparently had their inception in something other than earnings position of the several companies.

In case of Third Avenue it is important to note that gross earnings are running ahead of those of 1915. August gross this year was \$968,776 in comparison with \$932,422 for August, 1915. July and August combined, being first two months of current fiscal year, reported gross of \$1,952,090 compared with \$1,915,228 for similar two months two years ago. In view of strike of last year which cut badly into earnings, no comparisons is here-in made with that period.

Surplus after charges for first two months of the current fiscal year was \$1,074, compared with \$1,071 for the corresponding months of 1915. Comparison is not actually so unfavorable as would appear on the surface. About \$80,000 has been set aside, as required by the Public Service Commission, as a reserve; such reserve was not required two years ago, so that a more equal comparison would be about \$1,094,000 surplus after charges this year compared with \$1,095,000 in 1915. Much of the difference of better than \$35,000 is due to the great increase in the costs of all public utility corporations.

Another important point to observe about the monthly statements of Third Avenue is that in reporting surplus after charges allowance has been made for full interest on adjustment mortgage income bonds. That is, \$81,000 surplus after charges for two months is not surplus after charging out interest for two months on first mortgage and first refunding mortgage bonds alone, but after charging out \$187,800 for two months' interest on adjustment mortgages at full rate of 5 per cent a year. Actually, surplus after all fixed charges, and omitting contingent charge on income, was \$268,570; that means that interest on refunding 4s was earned almost three times in the first two months of this fiscal year.

As refunding 4s are preceded by only \$5,000,000 5s, and are followed by more than \$22,500,000 adjustment income bonds on which 2½ per cent interest is being paid, the prevailing price level of refundings does not appear to do justice to the position of the bond.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

France proposes to float a new 4 per cent loan, limited to \$2,000,000, repayable beginning January, 1945. Stockholders of Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad will meet Nov. 7 to vote upon leasing the road to Pennsylvania for 999 years from January, 1918.

Proposed American loan to Greece has been delayed pending organization of inter-allied advisory committee on finance, which will decide on all question of loans to various allies. In the meantime, 50,000,000 francs has been guaranteed from France and 60,000,000 from England, which will be basis for issue of 100,000,000 francs of Greek currency.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

|                   | September   | August      |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue | \$1,371,233 | \$1,356,226 |
| Net income        | 159,870     | 153,964     |
| From Jan. 1       |             |             |
| Operating revenue | 10,957,611  | 14,865,553  |
| Net income        | 1,397,575   | 2,280,352   |

\*Decrease.

## ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alabama Great Southern road reports for year ended June 30, with these comparisons:

|                         | 1917        | 1916        |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total operating revenue | \$6,375,924 | \$5,641,402 |
| Net income              | 2,673,385   | 2,065,215   |
| Net income per share    | 2.67        | 2.07        |
| Dividends               | 2.67        | 2.07        |
| Surplus                 | 2.67        | 2.07        |

\*Equivalent to \$8.94 a share on \$11.20 stock of \$50 par, compared with \$6.51 last year.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

|                          | Bid    | Asked  |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| Atlantic Refining        | 86 1/4 | 86 3/4 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line        | 82     | 85     |
| Indiana Pipe             | 202    | 207    |
| Indiana Pipe Line        | 88     | 89     |
| Midwest                  | 126    | 140    |
| Ohio Oil                 | 320    | 325    |
| Prairie Oil & Gas        | 450    | 460    |
| Prairie Pipe             | 250    | 255    |
| South Penn Oil           | 270    | 280    |
| Standard Oil, California | 230    | 235    |
| Indiana                  | 660    | 670    |
| Kentucky                 | 340    | 360    |
| New Jersey               | 540    | 545    |
| New York                 | 246    | 250    |
| Union Tank Line          | 90     | 92     |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75-4.76, cables 4.76-4.77, 60-day bills nominally 4.71½ and 90 days at 4.69½. Franc cables 5.75½, checks 5.76½. Lire cables 7.81, checks 7.82. Swiss cables 4.51, checks 4.53. Guilders cables 43½, checks 43½. Peseta cables 23.40, checks 23.30. Ruble cables 13½, checks 13½. Stockholm cables 38½, checks 38½. Copenhagen cables 32½, checks 32½.

## LABOR FACTOR IN SUGAR SITUATION

Mexico Field for Expansion of Cane Supply, but Workers Scarce—Solution Seen in Admission of Chinese

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Owner of one of the largest sugar producing companies in the world, also of two or three of the Pacific Coast's leading hotels, several electric and steam railroads, water supply companies, power companies, in control of the one trans-Pacific-American steamship line, and until recently publisher of the San Francisco Call, John D. Spreckels has just left New York after a 10-day business stay here. His chief object was a series of conferences with Southern Pacific officials to complete arrangements for his construction of a railroad line from San Diego down through the Imperial Valley in Mexico and around to connect with Southern Pacific at Calexico, Ariz.

"This new line will have a maximum grade of 1½ per cent," said Mr. Spreckels. "It will run down into Mexico about 45 miles through a wonderfully rich country. That Imperial Valley has a soil unknown elsewhere. Every year the Colorado River deposits over it a new harvest of black silt so that there is no work of cultivation involved. On that land they raise 10 crops of alfalfa a year. The Japanese rapidly are devoting the whole region to the growing of cotton. Already the Imperial Valley is producing from 30,000 to 50,000 bales annually."

"Yes, they can grow sugar cane in Mexico. When I don't know. The Mexican problem is big enough. But what about our own problem? I can't get the work done on my Imperial Valley Railroad because we are 2000 laborers short. I can't get labor enough to man the three ships of our Oceanic Steamship Company, the only line flying the American flag across the Pacific. It is inspiring to have our Government building 10,000 ships, but where are we to get crews for 10,000 ships?"

"The Administration has been encouraging the idea of opening our coastwise ocean traffic to foreign lines. We used to have an American line, the Pacific Mail, working up a big traffic with Japan and China. Our Government stepped in and stopped that development of our Oriental maritime interests. The big Pacific Mail ships were sold to Japan. Japan today controls the entire Pacific with exception of our one line to Hawaii. We now propose to give her our coastwise shipping. Why? Because she can operate ships almost 100 per cent cheaper than we can."

"More than that. We can't get American labor down on its knees to plant sugar beets or harvest them. That has been the chief reason for sugar shortage. True, Germany had been selling annually 1,600,000 tons of beet sugar in this country before the war. That large supply was suddenly cut from our total. Meanwhile over half the sugar companies in the country have shut down, because expenses and taxes have driven them out of business. In 1914 a congressional committee favored removal of the duty on sugar, knew it would reduce the price and increase the supply. Called before the committee, I told it in straight English that removal of the duty would drive the price up, because it would shut down every beet sugar plant in this country."

"This war has had the same tendency. However, at 7½ cents, the price fixed by the Government, there is a moderate profit, so that there is no reason to expect any further reduction of the sugar supply."

"The one big trouble in the sugar market today is that we cannot get labor. The country must have more labor or the cost of living will become prohibitive for laboring people. They say that upon the close of the war, hundreds of thousands of our foreign workmen will return to Europe, leaving us so much worse off. Whether that be so, the only hope this country has of getting its unskilled labor performed at a reasonable wage, is to open our doors to the economical Chinese."

"The labor unions don't see that that is their one chance for better living. Mr. Gompers seems to think that his one duty is to keep the Chinese out. Some say he is a labor light. It is better to keep business going, keep up production of food necessities, than it is to have food production stop and 10,000,000 employees find their incomes too small to pay the cost of living."

"That is the outlook. We are going to have hard times after the war. There is one hope. Let the Chinese in. They are a decent, economic, hard-working people. They would help us plant our beets and produce sugar at a price enabling us to compete around the world with Germany. That is the one imperative demand. Repeal the Chinese exclusion act, an act with no United States common sense about it. The Chinese are 100 per cent above the average in general type of character and disposition and intellect. And they alone can enable us to produce at the low cost that will keep us in position to meet world competition in its serious terms after the war is over."

## WIRE PRICES HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Steel & Wire Company is making sales of plain fence wire at 3.25 cents a pound, an advance of \$2 per ton, and of wire nails at \$3.50 per keg, an advance of \$6 per ton. Barbed wire, painted and galvanized, remains unchanged. These prices are tentative.

## UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND PLAN

Elimination of the Extra Payment Not Believed Probable Despite Unfavorable Earnings

Union Pacific's unfavorable earnings statement for September and the nine months ended Sept. 30 has created an undue amount of pessimism in financial circles. Accompanied by a decline in the stock market in Union Pacific common to the lowest level in ten years, with the exception of the abnormally low price of par reached in 1914, rumors of an elimination of the usual extra dividend which has been declared quarterly for the last four quarters have arisen.

So far as earnings are concerned there is no evidence that a continuation of the present ½ per cent extra each quarter is an unwise policy. Union earned at the rate of about \$16 a share per quarter in the first nine months of this year, as compared with a \$10 dividend rate including the extra and \$11.50 actually paid in this calendar year. A liberal margin above earnings is left even after the extra dividends.

Neither has any evidence come to hand that the cash requirements of the company are in any way inadequate. Cash has shown a tendency to increase in recent reports, amounting to \$17,170,000 last December. Working capital is usually kept fairly constant around \$28,000,000. As against interest requirements of about \$3,400,000 each quarter and dividend requirements of \$7,500,000 it can hardly be claimed that working capital is an influence working towards the elimination of the extra dividend.

On the contrary the future appears to have much that is favorable for not only Union, but all the railroads. There is good reason for optimism over the reopening of the rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, otherwise the commission would never have opened the case. Directors of Union met in November to declare the January dividend. With the comforting thought before them that before they meet for the April dividend an increase in rates may be in sight, which, with the present unprecedented activity in traffic, would warrant a maintenance of the extra dividend, it is hardly conceivable that the extra would be eliminated in November to be resumed again in February.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 25

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

|   |                        |  |   |                                |  |                                   |  |   |  |  |  |   |                            |  |                               |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |
|---|------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Atlanta—J. M. Saul; U. S. Atlanta, Ga.—W. A. Baalen of Bickmore Shoe Co.; U. S. | Baltimore—A. Klotzman. | Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex. | Baltimore—H. Jandorff of R. Jandorff & Adams. | Baltimore—Samuel Walker; U. S. | Blanchington, N. Y.—W. P. Burns of Blanchington Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S. | Charlotte, S. C.—C. Karsch; U. S. | Chicago—J. M. Plaut of N. Plaut & Co.; Copley-Plaza. | Chicago—N. A. Kirschen of Harper Kirschen Shoe Co.; Tour. | Chicago—S. C. Levi of Selz Schwab & Co. Essex. | Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Ruilova & Co.; Hotel Harvard. | Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of Isaac Oettinger & Co.; U. S. | Cincinnati—J. M. Plaut of N. Plaut & Co.; Copley-Plaza. | Cleveland—M. Israel; U. S. | Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle & Co.; U. S. | Havana—Jose Constancia; U. S. | Havana—Jose Esudero of Martinez Suarez & Co.; U. S. | Knickerbocker—J. M. Haynes and R. B. McCallie of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox. | Omaha, Neb.—A. A. McClure of American Hand Sewed Shoe Co.; Essex. | Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Tour. | Philadelphia—E. T. Anthony of E. T. Anthony Shoe Company; U. S. | Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Tour. | Philadelphia—J. G. Traver; U. S. | Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellenburg & Co.; Adams. | Pittsburgh—B. L. Rosenberg of The Pitt Shoe Company; Essex. | Plattsburg, N. Y.—P. C. McDougal of E. McDougal & Co.; Adams. | Richmond, Va.—C. E. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. | Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker. | Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Boston Art Club. | San Francisco—Wm. Kaufman of Somers & Kaufman; Tour. | Savannah, Ga.—J. M. Haynes and R. B. McCallie of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox. | Savannah—M. L. Weil of E. A. Weil Shoe Co.; Essex. | Toledo—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Shoe Co.; 123 Lincoln St. |
|---|------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|

## LEATHER BUYERS

London—A. Ernest Hollinsworth; Tour.

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.

Montreal, Canada—G. E. Gauthier; Essex.

New Orleans—Arthur R. Bray of R. Rosenberg & Sons; U. S.

Philadelphia—E. C. Smith; U. S.

Quebec, Canada—John W. Hatch of Gale Bros., Inc.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 108 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—South Porto Rico Sugar Company reports for year ended Sept. 30, 1917, profit of \$1,251,289, compared with \$2,605,957 a year before. Allowing for preferred dividends, the balance applicable to common stock was \$20.71 a share against \$60.65 last year.

## BOYLSTON NATIONAL BANK

At a meeting of directors of Boylston National Bank Thursday, George E. Brock, president of the Home Savings Bank, was elected a director. Almon W. Blake was elected assistant cashier.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS RECOVER

Large Earnings of Companies Said to Be Responsible for Improvement—Still Well Below the High Level of the Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recoveries of as much as \$80 a share have been made in prices of Standard Oil stocks in last few days. Big Standard Oil stockholders have been credited with most of the buying. Improved investment regard for this class of stocks is due in part to large earnings of these companies in 1917 and in part to lack of any price fixing in oil as yet.

From what is known at present, earnings of Standard Oil companies, and independent oil companies also, in 1917 will reach a record high level, surpassing previous records made in 1916 by a liberal margin.

Price fixing in oil is being less considered by investors than at any time since the question was brought up. Numerous conferences have been held between oil men and representatives of the Government and from what can be learned the tendency to leave prices alone as much as possible is growing.

At present there appears to be little doubt that crude oil will be left out of any price-fixing program. The idea that the best way to restrict use of gasoline by individuals is to allow higher prices to rule is gaining headway. If gasoline prices eventually are fixed, they may be applicable only to the Government and the Allies.

Severe declines occurred in the price of Standard Oil stocks from the high point of this year, which was also the highest point ever reached, some losses amounting to more than \$300 a share.

Following table shows this decline and also recovery which has been made by some of these stocks:

|                      | Decline from High Point | Recovery |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Atlantic Refg. Co.   | 130 1/2                 | 87 1/2   |
| Buckeye Pipe Co.     | 123 1/2                 | 82 1/2   |
| Cont'l Oil Co.       | 600 1/2                 | 420 1/2  |
| Illinois Oil Co.     | 250 1/2                 | 190 1/2  |
| Ind. Pipe Line Co.   | 110 1/2                 | 87 1/2   |
| Ohio Oil Co.         | 435 1/2                 | 320 1/2  |
| Prairie O. & G. Co.  | 435 1/2                 | 265 1/2  |
| Prairie Pipe Co.     | 345 1/2                 | 250 1/2  |
| Solar Refg. Co.      | 420 1/2                 | 330 1/2  |
| South Penn. Oil Co.  | 245 1/2                 | 190 1/2  |
| Stand. Oil Co., Cal. | 307 1/2                 | 210 1/2  |
| Indiana              | 465 1/2                 | 315 1/2  |
| Kentucky             | 610 1/2                 | 425 1/2  |
| Kansas               | 435 1/2                 | 320 1/2  |
| Nebraska             | 650 1/2                 | 450 1/2  |
| New York             | 345 1/2                 | 250 1/2  |
| New Jersey           | 405 1/2                 | 325 1/2  |
| Ohio                 | 440 1/2                 | 315 1/2  |
| Vacuum Oil Co.       | 430 1/2                 | 325 1/2  |

## UNITED STATES EXPRESS ASSETS

Company Still Has \$40 a Share After Having Paid Dividends in Liquidation of \$50 a Share

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United States Express Company, which has already paid in liquidation dividends amounting to \$50 a share on outstanding 100,000 shares of stock, still has assets, according to its balance sheet, amounting to upward of \$40 a share, as compared with present offering price of \$18 a share. Dividends already paid were largely from proceeds of securities sold at much higher prices than those now prevailing, and company's security investment account is nearly liquidated, except for a few local street railway bonds. As an instance of foresight of management in disposing of its securities, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road's convertible 4½s were sold above par, while present price is around 78.

Company is now, primarily, a realty company, owning through a subsidiary the United States Express Building at No. 2 Rector Street, which has a value on books of \$3,600,000. Of this amount \$400,000 is represented in the balance sheet as stock of affiliated corporation which is United States Express Realty Co. and \$3,500,000 consists of advances to realty company. In 1914, when it was decided to liquidate, there was owing on this building a mortgage of \$1,000,000 which was later paid off from advances made by the United States Express Company. Building is now free and clear except for advances owed to parent company. The building is stated to be fully rented and to yield a net return after depreciation of about \$180,000 a year. This, capitalized at 5 per cent, would produce a valuation of \$3,600,000, indicating that it is conservatively valued on the books. Capitalized at 6 per cent, it would still be worth \$3,000,000, or an amount equal to \$30 a share on outstanding 100,000 shares of express company. Assessed valuation of this building is \$2,700,000.

United States Express Company owns other realty valued on books of company, as of Sept. 30, 1917, at \$681,993. At a conservative valuation market value is stated to be \$250,000. For two pieces of realty in Chicago alone, company asks a price of \$510,000. There is, moreover, a contingent asset in claim which company has against Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. and which is carried in balance sheet as a deferred debit item amounting to \$200,350.

Liquidation value of stock of express company will depend largely on price obtained for building at No. 2 Rector Street. Further distributions are likely to be made as rapidly as assets are liquidated.

## HIGHER PRICES FOR FERTILIZER

Advance of 25 Per Cent Will Not Surprise, Although Schedules Have Not Been Decided

It is understood that the leading fertilizer companies of the country are about ready to announce their 1918 prices. There will be advances all along the line. An increase in price of 25 per cent would not be surprising, although final schedules are understood not to have been fully worked out.

Higher prices for fertilizers have been slow in coming. In fact, during 1915 there were practically no price changes and in 1916 a comparatively slight one. This year prices were advanced rather sharply, but the trade was prompt to recognize the necessity for the higher price schedules and employed fertilizer more freely than for several years regardless of the higher price range.

The demand for fertilizers this year has been enormous. The prospect of 30-cent cotton is so remarkable that the southern grower is not likely to quarrel with his fertilizer bill, especially when the price increase figures out only a fraction of a cent per pound of cotton.

Almost every element in the making of fertilizers has advanced radically in cost. Phosphate rock is about the only exception and although this does not cost much more than normal at the mine, it does cost very much more landed at the fertilizer plant because ocean freights have trebled and quadrupled.

Sulphuric acid is another expensive raw material. There is no surplus acid in the



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J. H. THOMAS, M. P., ON

TRADE UNION UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Wales—Speaking at a

meeting of railwaymen at Newport,

recently, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P.,

general secretary of the National

Union of Railwaymen, emphasized the

paramount importance of unity, and at

the close of the meeting a resolution

condemning sectional unionism was

carried.

Trade unionism, Mr. Thomas said,

was only a means to an end, the end

being better opportunities for work-

ers, higher wages, shorter hours,

cleaner and healthier environment.

Alluding to the sharp differences

which arose between the National

Union of Railwaymen and the Asso-

ciated Society of Locomotive Engi-

neers and Firemen on account of the

latter's threatened strike for an eight-

hour day, which was reported at the

time in cable dispatches to The Christian

Science Monitor, Mr. Thomas said

no section of the people was greater

than the people as a whole. He was

a believer in state ownership of rail-

ways, nevertheless, if he could be

convinced that railway nationalism,

while good for railwaymen, would be

bad for the State, he would, in his

official capacity, oppose it.

Dealing with the question of the

recent railway trouble, Mr. Thomas

pointed out that both the Associated

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J. Lee Barnes, Prop. Paul Barnes, Asst. Mgr.

painful to him, Mr. Thomas said,

apparently to oppose a demand for an

eight-hour day, but he could not al-

low 370,000 men to be involved by

30,000. The locomotive men had put

their leaders in a false position, and

the moral to be drawn from the recent

agitation was the absolute futility of

sectional unionism.

Proceeding, Mr. Thomas said his

idea of leadership was not to lead

from behind, nor to consider whether

a thing was popular or not, but hav-

ing decided whether a thing was right

or wrong, to act regardless of personal

consequences. Solidarity was the

order of the day. Men must be honest

with themselves. It was because

men were not honest with themselves

that difficulties arose.

Speaking of demobilization, Mr.

Thomas said that in any scheme of

reconstruction demobilization should

only take place in direct ratio to the

position of the unemployment market.

There was some talk of peace at the

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ple would be told that there was no

money in the world. They would be

fools, Mr. Thomas heartily declared, if

they believed it. They would be fools

if they were deceived in the future as

they had been in the past, and it was

because he believed that they should

stand four-square that he said that one

union for railwaymen was best.

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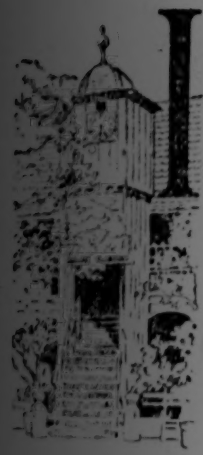
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## LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION



In the year 1517, on the thirty-first day of October, the passers by the Castle Church, in Wittenberg, discovered that one of the best known inhabitants of the little walled city, planted in the sandy Saxon plains, had that morning nailed, to the great doors, a challenge to all and sundry to dispute with him ninety-five theses, written in Latin, and having for their exordium the announcement that:

"In the desire and with the purpose, of elucidating the truth, a disputation will be held on the subjoined propositions at Wittenberg, under the presidency of the Reverend Father Martin Luther, Augustinian monk, master of arts and of sacred theology, and ordinary lecturer upon the same in that place. He therefore asks those who cannot be present and discuss the subject orally to do so by letter in their absence."

The good people of Wittenberg rubbed their eyes when they discovered that the lecturer on theology was challenging nothing more nor less than the ability of the Pope to grant indulgences. Yet here it was staring at the townsfolk, from the great door of the Church. Thesis 56 insisted that, "Every Christian who feels true compunction has of right plenary remission of punishment and guilt without letters of indulgence." whilst No. 27, going even further, declared that, "Every true Christian, whether living or dead, has a share in all the benefits of Christ and the church, given him by God, even without such letters."

Luther's personal friends read these theses with doubting hearts, and hurried home in dismay. They knew something about the length of Rome's arm. Torquemada was not an interesting historical character to be read about in books, but the man whose evil deeds were living after him, in the shape of the Inquisition, which, with the permission of Sixtus IV, he had founded only thirty-eight years before, whilst not so very far away, in the torture chambers of Nuremberg, was the most devilish, perhaps, of all human devices, the famous Iron Maiden. It must have been with some trepidation surely then that Luther went home that day, to his cell in the old Augustinian monastery, to write, to the Archbishop Elector of Mainz, that amazing letter in which he apologized for the fact that he, "the dregs of humanity," conscious of his own "insignificance and wickedness," should have had the temerity, out of the very "dust," to tempt the "pontifical forbearance," by challenging the right of the traffickers in indulgences, of whom he said the bishop was too head to deceive his poor parishioners into imagining that "souls fly out of purgatory as soon as the purchaser of an indulgence throws his money into the box." It is, indeed, difficult to know which to admire most, the humility or hardness of the epistle.

THE Archbishop Elector, having no religion whatever, received the unique epistle with comparative indifference. He began, it is true, by threatening Luther with a charge of heresy, but finding this devoid of effect on the recalcitrant priest, he turned the whole matter over to Rome. After all it was Rome who had involved him, a Hohenzollern prince, in the trouble. Had he not got into debt with the Pope for the outrageous fees, demanded by the Vatican, for enabling him to assume the Archbishopric of Mainz, when he already held two other sees, he need never have become the Pope's collector in Saxony. But the Archbishop was mistaken. All Germany was catching the infection. In fourteen days, in Luther's own words, the theses had swept like fire across the country. Someone at last had dared to bell the cat, and the Dominican friars, the dogs of the Church, scented the danger, and in a moment gave tongue. Even then Rome was, for a time, deceived. When the theses were submitted to Leo, he put them contemptuously aside. "The drunken rattle of a German monk," he exclaimed, "when he has slept off his carouse he will know better." But Luther was not drunk, and the Pope, faced with the sudden failure of his agents any longer to dispose of their wares, became suddenly angered and frightened.

The first note of alarm came from Tetzel. This Tetzel was the Dominican whom the Archbishop of Mainz had employed to peddle the indulgences. Even in that age of superstition and license his methods had been regarded as scandalous. His approach to a town was preceded like that of an itinerant vendor of medicines or laces. He was met not only by the monks and priests, but by the civic authorities and all the townsfolk. He was escorted to the principal church by a procession approximating somewhat to that of the priests and priestesses of Cybele. Bells rang, fife squealed, banners waved, and candles flared, as he passed through the streets. The pulpits were converted into auctioneer's rostrums.

"Do you not hear your dead parents crying out 'Have mercy upon us!'" he thundered. "We are in sore pain and you can set us free for a mere pittance. We have borne you, we have trained and educated you, we have left you all our property, and you are so hard-hearted and cruel, that you leave us to rot in the flames when you could so easily release us."

The effect was magical. Luther himself said, the coins literally rained into the box after such an appeal. What he did not add was that, to the great indignation of Tetzel, the frugal minded merchants not infrequently seized the occasion to satisfy the importunities of their wives with pieces of that bad coin which could be found

in most of the family coffers of the period. Tetzel's report filled Leo, at last, with consternation, and the Dominicans saw to it that his wrath was not allowed to slumber or sleep. Christendom had become a vast Coliseum in which every man gifted with any perception of Principle or any tendency to progress cheered on Luther as he continually grappled with the pardoners and flung them to the ground. And all the time the great church of St. Peter's, high up on Mons Vaticanus, whose glories the sale of the indulgences was to have completed, while Leo wore the tiara, waited in vain for the German to sleep off his carouse. Then it was that the anger of the Medici sputtered out in impotent malice. A papal bull was issued approving indulgences. Luther's action was formally condemned. His books

Erasmus, like Luther, was an Augustinian monk. As a mere boy, he had been cajoled, bullied, and finally entrapped into entering the order. Monastic life, as he had experienced it, had, however, filled him with disgust. He might get drunk, but he must not read. He might chatter dog Latin in the refectory, and mumble the Vulgate in the chapel, but Greek, he learned, was the language the devils talked in hell. From that day the monks had no fiercer or more dangerous enemy in all Christendom, and they knew it, and cursed back at their tormentor with a venom all their own. From the cloister Erasmus owed his escape to the Bishop of Cambrai. That ecclesiastic had heard of his genius, and sent him to study in the University of Paris, little foreseeing the upshot of his condescension. Into the life of the

and wherever he went he found rich and powerful friends. His "fidus Achates" was Sir Thomas More; and when in England, he visited the shrine of St. Thomas, at Canterbury, with the famous Dean Colet, who reduced the monks to fury by his jibes. With Colet and More he kept up a delightful correspondence, but he refused to be charmed, by King Henry's offer of a palace and the income of a noble, into settling in England. The Pope, for that matter, had made him the same offer in Rome. He could have had the red hat and the red stockings, the violet cassock, or any mitre he fancied, but such things were not attractive to him. He was Erasmus, the greatest scholar in the world, with the income of a prince derived from pensions and offices, and he had no more intention of being the servant of a Pope or a King than he had, in the old days, of an abbot. One precaution he took. He made that most remarkable Vicar of Christ, Julius II, free him from his monastery, and then one day wrote that stilted and convulsing dialogue, actually put on the stage in Paris, in which, at the gate of heaven, the Pope wrangles with St. Peter, who refuses to admit him, and turns away finally with a threat to return with an army of fifty thousand ghosts, and storm the walls.

Meantime he was doing worse things than these, things which roused the monks in general and the Dominicans in particular into crescendos of vituperation. "We kiss the old shoes of the Saints," he told them, "but we never read their works," and then proceeded to edit and translate the works of the Fathers, incidentally convicting them of mistakes and of contradicting one another. Next he turned his attention to the New Testament, then, as Mr. Froude truly says, "as little known as the lost books of Tacitus." He published the text of it. He even went so far as to make paraphrases of it, and wound up by dissipating the whole fog of traditional and dogmatic exegesis with which the religious orders had surrounded it. All the time, however, he never failed to pursue the monks with a sarcasm which was all the more terrible because there was no need of exaggeration. "A monk's holy obedience," he wrote, "consists in—what? In leading an honest, chaste, and sober life? Not the least. In acquiring learning, in study, and industry? Still less. A monk may be a glutton, a drunkard, incontinent, an ignorant, stupid, malignant, envious fraud, but he has broken no vow, he is within his holy obedience. He has only to be the slave of a superior as good for nothing as himself, and he is an excellent brother." Is it any wonder that in the monasteries it was declared that Erasmus had laid the egg, from which, later, Luther hatched a cockatrice.

Such was the man to whom Luther now appealed for help. And no appeal could have been more embarrassing. Erasmus was heartily at one with Luther on the main point, but in his opinion Luther was going to work all the wrong way. Erasmus could see no danger in a great Roman Catholic layman, like Sir Thomas More, who laughed delightedly over his famous book, "The Praise of Folly," and declared there was more wisdom than folly in it; nor in a great ecclesiastic, like Cardinal Albert, who thoroughly enjoyed and indorsed his castigation of the monks; and least of all in a frankly immoral Pope, like Julius II, or a humanist, like Leo X, who knew of the exact fraud of an indulgence, and regarded it simply as good a way as any other of raising the wind.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor after the portrait by H. B. I.

Erasmus

These men, whom Luther invited him to read, nay demanded that he should read, as he was daily reading the Dominicans, were his friends and protectors, were, indeed, men to whom he poured out his schemes for a doctrinal and moral reformation, and who listened to them, even if they did not act upon them. To Erasmus, the real danger of Christendom lay elsewhere. It lay essentially in the ignorance of the common people, and above all in the intolerance and license of the monasteries, already alarmed beyond words by the coming Renaissance. "But observe," he wrote to Cardinal Albert, with respect to one of his schemes, "that the monks and friars be allowed

pealed to, and he was presented with the chair of philosophy at Wittenberg. Exactly how it might have all ended it is impossible to say. As it was, on to a stage already prepared for an explosion there was thrust the gilt car of Tetzel, bearing his clanking money boxes. Then exactly what, after four centuries of respite, it is possible to see must have happened did happen. Luther took his hammer and his theses, and strode up to the great doors of Wittenberg Church, and the Reformation, though no man then knew it, had begun. Even Erasmus, with all his clear-sightedness, did not realize what it all meant, when, in answer to Luther's letter demanding his assistance, he advised the author of the theses to temporize. To Luther such a suggestion was the mere prompting of the devil. Erasmus wrote frankly to Archbishop Warham that he had no inclination to risk his life for truth. Luther had no more inclination, but he was absolutely impelled to. So when the Pope, finding it altogether impossible to silence him, and equally impossible to induce the Elector to arrest him, ordered him to meet the Cardinal legate at Augsburg, there was no hesitation. They met in the Bishop's palace, the brown-frocked priest and the scarlet-robed Cardinal. Discussion there was none. He had not come to argue, but to command. Cajetan declared, "What do you think?" he demanded urbanely, "the Pope cares for the opinion of a German boor? Do you imagine that princes will take up arms to defend you— you, a wretched worm like you? I tell you, no! And where will you be then, where will you be then?" And Luther answered, calmly as ever, "Then, as now, in the hands of Almighty God."

That was the end of it. The Pope, still contemptuous, prepared to tread upon the worm, and the worm, practically without hope, prepared to be trodden upon. Just at this moment, however, a vacancy occurred on the Imperial throne, and there was a breathing space during the period the new Emperor was being chosen. There were seven Electors and one of them, of the miner's son.

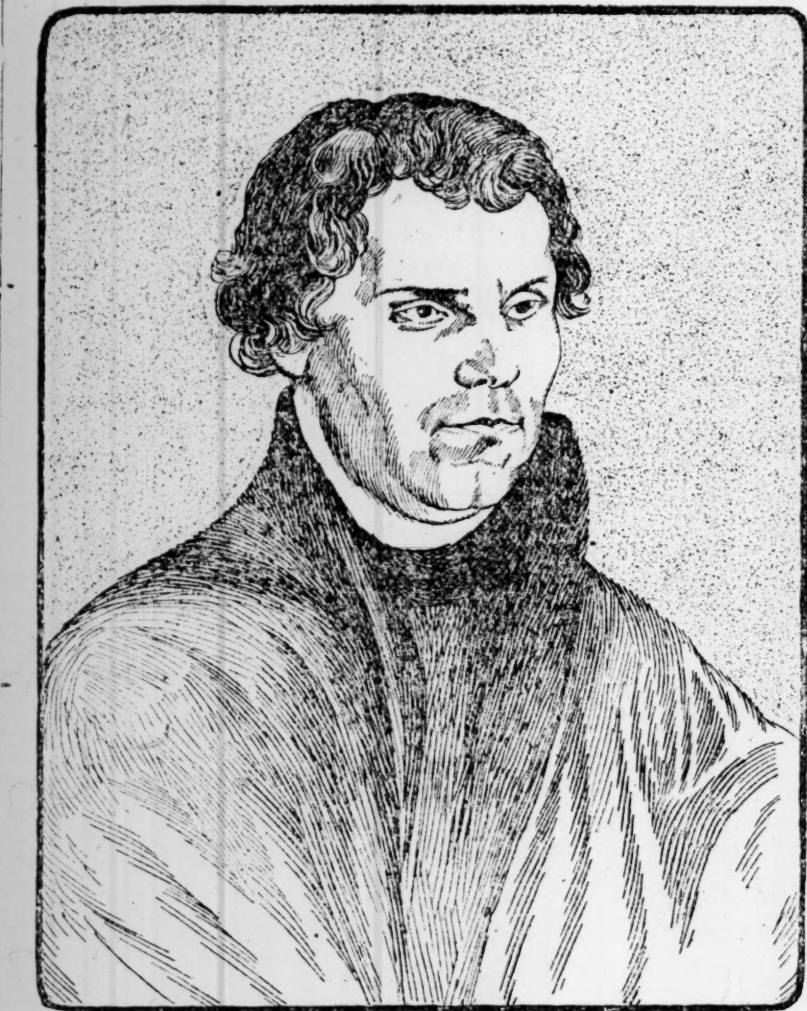
Luther entered Rome crying, as he passed the Porta Flaminia. "Blessed Rome, sanctified with the blood of the martyrs." A few weeks later, when he left it, he was ready to shake its dust off his feet. It was the Rome of Julius II, of Michael Angelo and Raphael, of Perugino and of Cellini. The Rome whose effort was being expended on the mighty piers of St. Peter or the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. But these were no passports to heaven to the miner's son. He saw the successors of the apostles driving about in gilt chariots, under parasols of peacocks' feathers, and living in palaces surrounded by confectioners, vintners, and lackeys. He saw a city, as heathen as that of the Caesars, masquerading as the capital of Christendom, and he fled from it as rapidly as he could. "Adieu! Rome," he cried, as he repassed the Porta Flaminia. "let all who would lead a holy life depart from Rome."

He returned to Erfurt with the cachet of a Muhammadan who had made the pilgrimage to Mecca. Had he not seen Rome. But there was no longer any rest for him. The seamy side of popular religion had been burned into him. You can almost hear Erasmus speaking in his denunciation of the monks. "The monks have a pleasant time of it. Every brother has two cans of beer and a quart of wine for his supper, with gingerbread to make him take to his liquor kindly. Thus the poor things come to look like fiery angels." It was plain that a monastery was no place for him. He was actually studying the New Testament. So the Elector was ap-

Luther's protector, the Elector Frederick, could have had the Imperial dignity for the asking. But Frederick, whom they called the Wise, was too wise humanly, to step into the gap. The struggle lay between Francis I of France and the future Emperor Charles V. Six of the seven Electors were bribed. Frederick of Saxony alone declining. One of the six, the Cardinal Lord Archbishop of Mainz, took bribes six times alternatively from both sides. In the end, Charles was elected. The one man above all others ready to do the Pope's bidding. For two years, the great quarrel smouldered. The Pope ruminated, Luther thundered back; the Pope issued a condemnatory bull, Luther burned it publicly in the market place. But all the time the crisis was approaching. At length, in April, 1521, the Diet of the Empire met at Worms, and Luther was cited to appear before the Emperor. Should he go? that was the great question. His friends protested no. The Elector demanded a safe conduct for him, and asked the opinion of Erasmus. "Luther," replied the great scholar grimly, "has committed two sins. He has touched the Pope's authority and the monks' stomachs." Still he advised the Elector to stand by him. The safe conduct came. But still the friends protested. Everyone knew, they argued, the value of an Emperor's word, look at Huss, they said. Luther himself was determined. "I will go," he said, "if there were as many devils in Worms as tiles on the houses," and he went.

The journey was a triumphant one. He entered the city with as much pomp as Tetzel on an indulgence tour. When the day came all Germany seemed to have entered the Bishop's palace. As Luther in his brown frock passed through the ranks of princes and soldiers, the steel gauntlet of a baron gripped his shoulder. "Pluck up thy spirit, little monk," said the owner. "Some of us have been in warm corners in our days, but not one of us in a warmer than you now. If you believe your doctrine, little monk, in the name of God, forward." "In the name of God," repeated Luther, "forward." The examination was a brief one. Just one question was asked. "Would he recant? Yes, he replied smilingly, if it could be proved that his writings were unscriptural. But he declined to take the word of the Pope for that. 'I can do no other,' he said. That was his last word. Of course he was condemned, bidden to return, under his safe conduct to Wittenberg, and await the sentence of the Diet.

WHEN Luther left the Bishop's palace, that afternoon, a free man, it has been truly said the Reformation was an accomplished fact. Something had happened in the world which had upset all the conclusions of absolutism. An Emperor had arisen who had respect for his word, and all the pleas of the Vatican failed to persuade him to disregard Luther's safe conduct. When this was known, a conspiracy was formed to assassinate him on his return by road to Wittenberg. The news of it reached the Elector, and everybody knows the rest of the story. As Luther traveled home, a party of the Elector's horsemen, disguised as bandits, surrounded him and carried him off. He remained in safety in the Castle of Wartburg until the flame of the Reformation swept Germany from end to end, and made it possible for him to return to Wittenberg. From his house in Wittenberg he continued the battle, every day rousing the Dominicans into a greater fury, and receiving certain unstable support from Erasmus, who would not array himself on his side. But the battle had been won, not by the learning and satire of the great scholar, but by the courage and self-surrender of the miner's son.

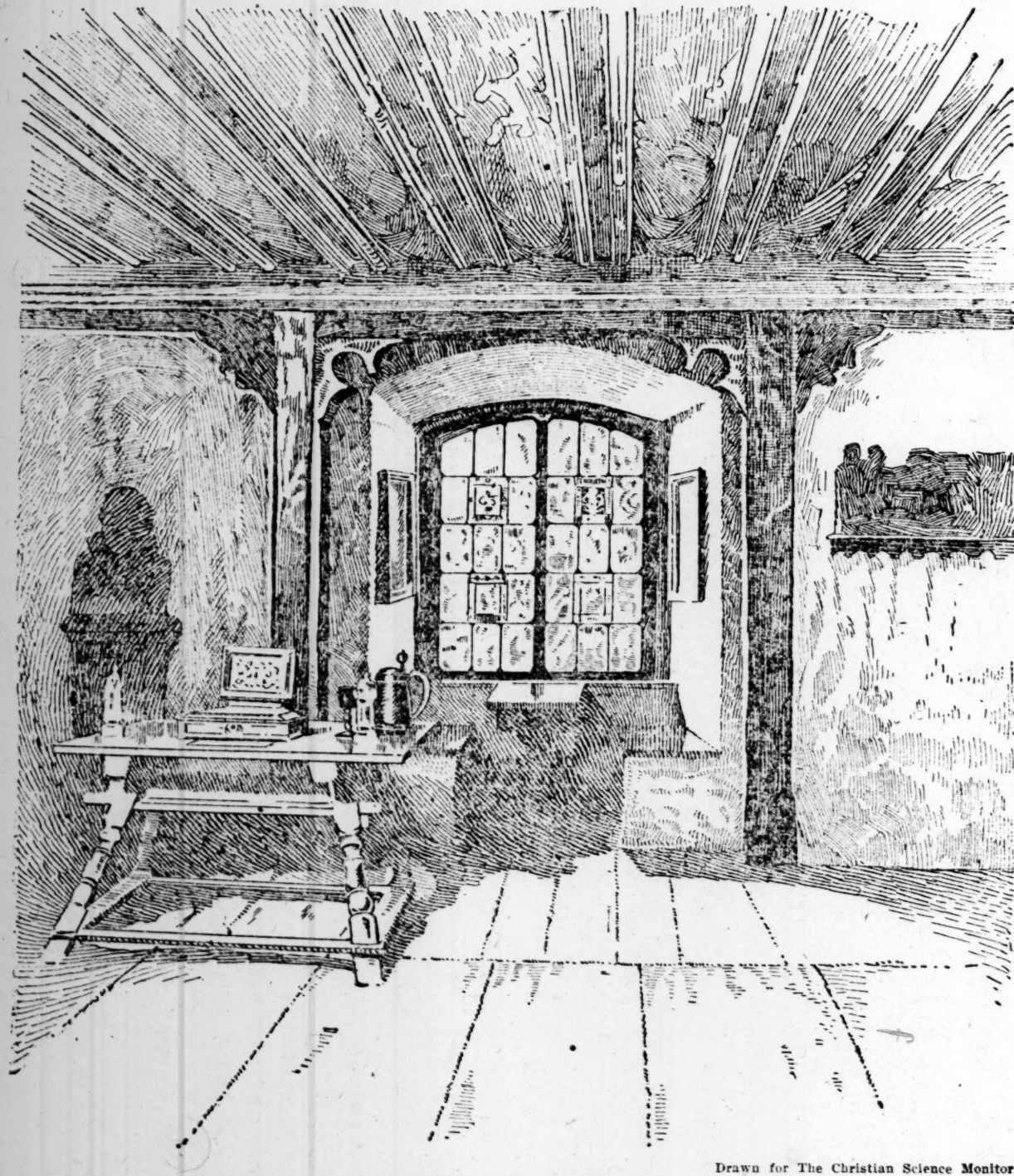


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor after the portrait by Cranach

Luther

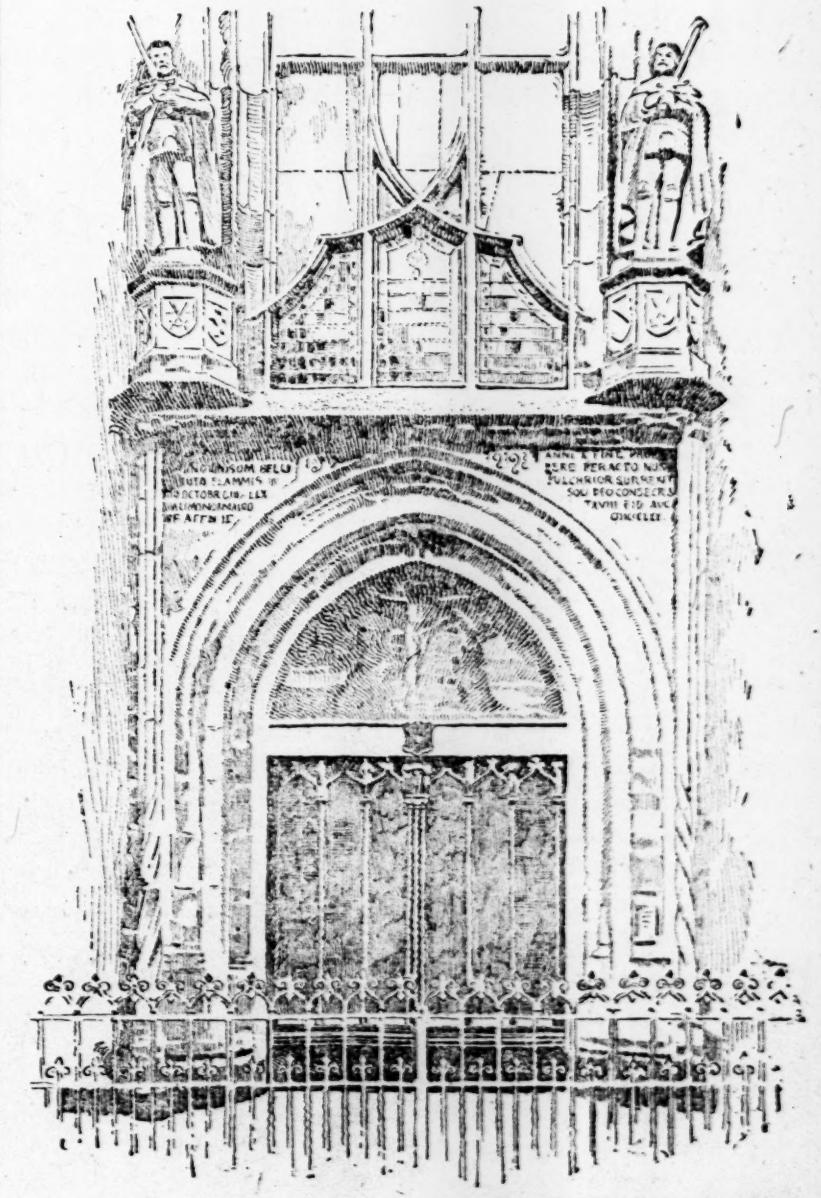
were ordered to be burned. The battle was joined at last. Threats of the stake and the rack took the place of the arguments, persuasions, and cajoleries, which had formerly been employed. And finally the Elector of Saxony was directed to arrest him. But it was too late. The Elector, already himself a heretic, flatly refused. He even indicated that he would like to hear the theory of indulgences argued and justified. Still the position was a dangerous one. The future of the world was in the balance. In the crisis, Luther turned for help to the ablest and most powerful thinker in Europe, to a man who had himself done far more than any other human being to raise the storm which was howling. In March, 1519, he wrote to Erasmus.

Paris of the Fifteenth Century, Erasmus plunged like an escaped prisoner. He let his hair grow, his monk's habit he flung into the Seine, and discarded his order. But, in spite of his new-found liberty and pleasures, learning remained his great attraction. Latin was the literary language of the day, and he could write Latin like Cicero, Greek, then known only to a few scholars, was easily familiar to him. He was a master of style, and more important still he wielded the most trenchant and caustic pen in all Europe. Into the bargain of all this his intense intellectual restlessness made him a traveler and an observer. He wandered at will. From Paris over the Rhine into Germany, or across the Channel to England, he crossed the Alps, and came to Rome,



Luther's room in the Coburg

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Portal of the Castle Church, Wittenberg

The original wooden doors have been replaced by metal ones



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Balances of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN Science is here to help every man to adjust the balance of life on the side of God. It is a fact, thus baldly stated, though it is a demonstrable fact, makes little or no appeal to a man because perhaps his concept of God is more material than spiritual, is finite rather than infinite, then the same fact may be put in this way: Christian Science reveals the omnipresent operation of divine Principle, God, obedience to which results in weighing the scale of everyday life down on the side of that which is good, producing peace and happiness. This is what all are seeking for. Nobody, as a matter of fact, wants evil or sickness or disease or death. In some way or other everybody is trying to either avoid them or get rid of them. But in the search for good, right ideas count for more than most people admit, and if one is living in the idea that matter is the basis of existence, and is actuated by the belief that it is substance and gives a profitable and edifying return, then the study of Christian Science shows that the balance will be on the side of that which is counterfeit and debasing.

Now the human mind recognizes only a counterfeit sense of existence. It accepts sense-testimony as valid and true. In the case of physical disorder, its healing method treats matter as real, having life and sensation, and as the seat of all the trouble. To doctor matter therefore is to this mind legitimate, despite the obvious fact that the healing effort deals with effects and not with causes. So it is also with sin and sorrow and all the products of the carnal mind. Mortal thought puts the weight in the scale always on the side of matter and the material, and persistently and deliberately seeks to ignore Spirit and the spiritual. It does this with a subtlety that is characteristic of all evil. It reverses the divine order, or does so in belief. The divine order is to seek God and His kingdom first, and then health, peace and harmony will follow as a necessary consequence. This has never failed when tried in all sincerity, and today, as in all times,

it stands as the perfectly impregnable foundation of life and immortality. But mortal mind would have it otherwise. It has called a plausible set of reasons and so-called facts for beguiling mortals into giving priority to the things that are seen, the pleasures of sense, everything, in fact that the world classifies as essential to happiness. Thereby mortals are woefully misled and fettered. Because, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 163 of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, "Whatever influence you cast on the side of matter, you take away from Mind, which would otherwise outweigh all else."

But, if this is so, how, it may be asked, is the balance to be rightly adjusted? Seeing that, according to the Bible, man is born in sin and shapen in iniquity, seeing that he is made of dust and unto dust he will return, is it not quite natural that he should partake of the earth and things earthly, and give these preeminence over those things that seem to belong to a higher order of beings? That of course is just the way mortal mind deceives. It accepts the story of error, and the fable of the creation of material man, given in the second chapter of Genesis as perfectly credible and the material man as the only man that there is or can be. "A false balance is abomination to the Lord; but a just weight is his delight." It is the false balance of mortal beliefs, traditions, ignorance and prejudice that continues to be used in mortal affairs.

Christian Science offers that with which mankind may justly weigh between right and wrong. It establishes first of all that God is Principle, is Mind and that man is, as revealed in the first chapter of Genesis, made in God's image and likeness. It demonstrates with irrefutable logic that all that is mortal and material is unreal, because God did not create anything that was mortal or could perish. In short, it affirms that, when matter and all its claims, which make up the sum total of human misery, come to be tested and tried, "weighed in the balance," they are invariably found to be wanting. Remembering this, Mrs.

Eddy once wrote words to be found in her Message to The Mother Church in 1902 (p. 17), words that are worth patient study. "Who of the world's lovers," she asked, "ever found her true? It is wise to be willing to wait on God, and to be wiser than serpents; to hate no man, to love one's enemies, and to square accounts with each passing hour."

If every man thus squared accounts, humanity would be on the high road to establishing divine Principle as the sole standard of life. All the best and purest human qualities—faith, justice, honesty, rectitude, mercy, truth—would be recognized as weighing more in the divine scale than do any of error's counterfeits, and with the spiritualization of life, they would become in a measure the expression of the divine character. To put it another way, if a man saw that this squaring of accounts was his recognition of God as Life, his admission to himself that he had no life or being outside of God, and that health and peace and right relations of every kind were not material nor found in matter, but were the qualities of immortal Mind, he would thus establish in his consciousness such divine ideas that these would daily and hourly outweigh the false beguilements of mortal sense.

That this spiritual, and therefore scientific, adjustment is possible is the experience of multitudes today. The difficulty with many people is that they do not think it is possible, and will not put it to the test, until impelled by the force of distress of some kind. God has provided a more effective way of meeting the power of evil than is popularly conceived. That way is no mystery. It is found in that Science of Christianity which was taught and lived by Christ Jesus, and finds its fulfillment in Christian Science.

## To Robert Browning

To tell the truth about you, Robert Browning,  
I bring no wreath of laurel to your crowning  
Save this: that no one who has loved  
—can doubt you.  
Robert Browning.

An amateur of melody and hue,  
Of marble outline and of Italy,  
Of heresies and individuals  
And every eccentricity of truth;  
And yet an Englishman, a healthy  
brute  
Loving old England, thrushes and the  
dawn;  
A scholar loving, polite gentleman;  
A man of fashion loving the universe;  
A poet loving all the ways of  
words;  
You are life's poet by a poet's life.  
But when you set yourself about with  
words,  
Abracadabra, bric-a-brac and the dust  
Of piled confusion, toying with obsolete  
Prescriptions, and with owl's lenses  
hide  
Your eyes until you marvelously be-  
come  
A ponderous, pondering apothecary—  
You dispense remedies, but not to  
me. . . .  
You see I know your text and care  
for it.  
And though I will not hunt for it  
through all  
Your dark old corners, I shall wait  
outside  
And watch you through the windows  
and admire  
The amazing industry with which you  
piece  
Your manuscripts together to main-  
tain  
And to corroborate with many proofs  
Your cheerful confidence in any man.

—Who would has heard me rank you,  
Robert Browning,  
I bring no laurel to your crowning  
Save this: that for your confidence—  
I thank you.  
Robert Browning.  
—Witter Bynner.

## Rushmere Heath

"The sun is low in the west when I leave Playford and make my way toward Ipswich. The country is pretty but uninteresting until I reach Rushmere Heath, a glorious expanse of waste land clad with gorse and heather." Morley Adams writes in his book, "In the Footsteps of Borrow and Fitzgerald."

"The heath is a wedge-shaped piece of land, about ten miles across at its base and ending in a point, upon which stands the garrison known as Landguard Fort, bristling with guns directed upon the quaint dirty little town of Harwich, on the opposite side of the estuary. Twelve miles inland at the southern base of the tongue stands the county town of Ipswich, and at the northern base, about the same distance inland, is Woodbridge."

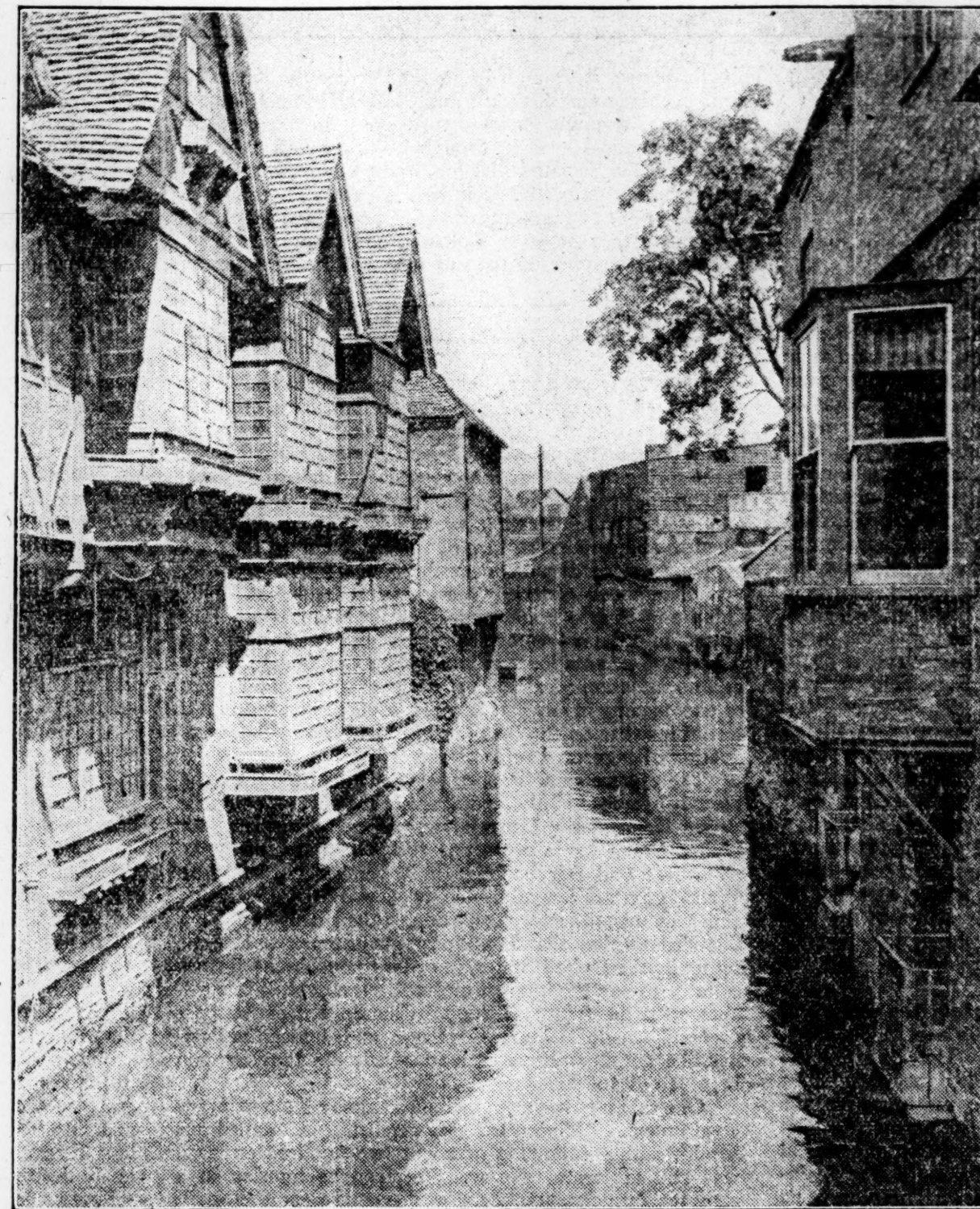
"The wedge of land thus sentinelled by three towns is a rolling heath, whose billows of heather blaze with purple in late summer and autumn, and over which gorse pours an orange-scented tide in almost every month of the year."

"The term 'heath' may give a wrong impression of the land—though every one in Suffolk calls it heath—for a prodigal Nature has thrown over it a many-colored garment, a mosaic of flowers, broken by clumps of trees, with here and there oval mirrors of still but silvery waters."

"A vandal railway divides the heath

almost exactly into two equal portions longitudinally, but outraged Nature seeks to hide it by clothing the embankments with bracken, bespangled with ox-eye daisies. "But dominating all is the heather—heather of the faintest pink, of shades of purple, heather plum-colored and heather almost white. It stretches away for miles and miles, now patchy in color, but more frequently in an unbroken sea of uniform purple. When the fringe of the heath-land, which comes to the outskirts of the towns of Ipswich and Woodbridge, has been left behind and the heath penetrated for a mile or two a deep seclusion reigns. Not a silence, for birds make melody except on the very hottest days, and then the crackling of the gorse-flower breaks the quietness with strange little staccato sounds, and the least breeze sets the little heather-bells swaying and rubbing against each other, and they produce their own peculiar music—a husky tune, as though the breeze were compelling them all to cough together. Towards evening the music increases; the night-jars come out moth-hunting, and their strange whirring notes turn the bushes into a hundred spinning-wheels, and the sedge-warbler cries among the rushes that surround the pools."

"And later still when the moon has risen and fringed the heath with a silvery light the nightingales sing from the copses, until the heath seems to vibrate with the molten notes. The singing of the nightingale sets the signal for the lighting of lamps, and first here and then there, on mossy bank, in clumps of heather, under the gorse-bushes and among the grass and bracken a thousand twinkling lights appear."



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Canterbury Weavers

Like a bit of Venice in an English setting is one quaint corner of old Canterbury, where the quiet Stour glides past the old gabled houses now occupied by the modern "Canterbury Weavers." The other side of the river, alas, is sadly out of keeping with the picture, for an ugly modern building with a gaunt and inartistic bow-window has risen as if to defy its graceful vis-a-vis across the watery lane. In beholding this incongruity one is glad of the modern trend

toward the preservation of old buildings, and of the attempts made, sometimes successfully, to equal their artistry.

Down the street to the left from Eastbridge is the towered and imposing Westgate, the last of Canterbury's many gates. Burgate, Ridgate, Newgate, have all disappeared, and Westgate itself narrowly escaped destruction about 1850, when Wombwell, the manager of a traveling menagerie petitioned for its removal, on the

grounds of its archway being too narrow for his huge caravans! The voting, when the Corporation sat to consider Wombwell's proposition, was actually even, but the old Westgate was saved by the Mayor's casting vote.

As one leaves Eastbridge with its lovely peep down the river, one's attention is drawn to the shield suspended on the front of the old houses; it bears a legend which is worthy of note:

"Full warp and fitting woof  
Weave a web that bideth proof."

## The Sunburst and the Flying Shadow

"Direct light does not always mean a perfectly clear sky, nor broken light a completely clouded one," writes John C. Van Dyke in a study of broken and shaded light, one of the chapters of his book, "Nature for Its Own Sake."

"There are days of alternate sunlight and cloud light; and indeed, a blue sky with drifting clouds is more frequently seen than any other. The heavy cumuli that lie along the horizon like distant mountain ranges with snowy summits are not very noticeable as makers of shadow, nor are the thin clouds stretched in shadow strata across the upper zenith productive of anything but a general veiling of light. It is the thick, ragged, or round cloud, drifting across the sky in flocks, that makes the sunlight come and go upon the earth. When each of these moving clouds is surrounded by a field of blue the shadow of the cloud is cast upon the earth in isolated silhouette. As the cloud moves, the shadow moves too, and we have the charming effect called the flying shadow. If there is a stiff wind blowing and the clouds

are closely packed together with only loopholes of blue here and there, or if the clouds are long rolls of nimbus with, occasionally, breaks in the line through which the sunlight falls, we then see that other charming effect called the sunburst.

"The sunburst is often seen in summer weather, especially if the day is hot and the air heavy with dust and moisture. Under such conditions the bright beam thrust through a cloud opening makes a Jacob's ladder of light from heaven to earth. The light falls in a shaft very much as the plume of the Egyptian dawn rises toward the zenith, except that it is usually frailer and more golden in hue. And it always falls through the shadow cast by clouds just as a beam of sunlight flashes into a darkened room and is seen because it is surrounded by darkness. When a cloud passes over the face of the sun its edges turn to molten silver and its thicker portions glow with light, yet the beam does not get through and the falling shaft is not seen; but just as soon as a flash from the sun breaks through a torn portion of the cloud, the shaft falls to earth and is apparent from its shadowy envelope. It appears to fall earthward in a straight line, but, like all sunbeams, it describes a curve through the lower atmosphere, especially if the sun is low in the heavens. The trajectory is not point-blank, but falls short like a spent ball. Yet this is not seen by the eye and is known only to scientific calculation. To all appearances the shaft falls straight and remains fixed. It is the shadow of the cloud that glides across the meadows, up the valleys, and over the mountains; the sun-shaft does not shift except where it falls more obliquely as the earth rotates from west to east, or its direction is changed by cloudbursts."

## The Old Greenwood Days

No, the bugle sounds no more,  
And the twanging bow no more,  
Silent is the ivory shrill  
Past the heath and up the hill.  
There is no mid-forest laugh  
Where lone echo gives the half  
To some wight, amazed to hear  
Jesting, deep in forest drear.

So it is, yet let us sing  
Honour to the old bow-string!  
Honour to the bugle-horn!  
Honour to the woods unshorn!  
Honour to the Lincoln green!  
Honour to the archer keen!  
Honour to tight Little John  
And the horse he rode upon!

Honour to maid Marian,  
And to all the Sherwood clan!  
—Keats.

## Only An Office

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
It's only an office, high up from the street;  
But here we draw nigh—the West Wind and I.  
Below comes the heat and the scuffle of feet;  
But here shines the sky—the infinite sky.

I move with the mobs, I am full of their cries,  
I am full of their heat and the dust of the street;  
Then sudden I rise to the infinite skies,  
To the top of the world where earth and sky meet.

Thrust into the clouds I am one with the clouds,  
I am one with their blowing and fiery glowing;  
And freed of the shrouds of encompassing crowds,  
I toil in the tides of their tireless flowing.

## Color in a Hawaiian Valley

We came up to the edge of the Pali suddenly, all before us a blaze of green, and looked over. No more astounding spread of color could be thought of. The blue was intense enough when we saw it against the green bank before us, imprisoned between that and the warm low cloud, but it was still more astounding, opening, to the farthest horizon, gradually through every shade to a faint green edge, blotted in with white clouds, with bluish shadows, and far away a long, interminable line of cloud in a violet band. The sea, bluer yet than the sky, spotted with green in the shoals and with white in the surf; the headland of Mokapu stretched out in brilliant gray unnamable; the sand also of no possible color; the last range of hills tawny gray, like a panther skin, warmed here and there with yellow and green; a brilliant oasis of green in the center, like the green of a peacock. Then near us the intense feathery green of the hills and billowy valley, all of one tone as if covered with drapery, and the same green reflecting the blue above. Now and then red lines of road, red as vermilion, not only because of the red earth, but because the green vegetation is so deep by contrast; and all this in partial shadow, except the great distance and the silvery promontory. And later, far off, half the ocean in absolute calm, repeating the high clouds of the distance; and their shadows and lights. It was violent as a whole, but delicate and refined almost to coldness.—John La Farge.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Stone on the Line

WHAT is happening in the Home Rule Convention in Ireland is very much more interesting than what is being published about it in the papers. At the same time it is doubtful if any good object can be attained by penetrating behind the nominally closed doors. It seems to be agreed, and there is much wisdom in the agreement, that the various parties, closeted behind these doors, had better be left to work out their task, a difficult enough one to please anybody, without comment or criticism. Any comment or criticism which might be indulged in would only hamper them in coming to an agreement, which every sane man hopes they may be able to come to, and which it is believed to be not impossible that they may come to. There is one party, however, which is intent on making the Convention a failure, and that party is the Sinn Féin. It would scarcely be Ireland if there were not a Sinn Féin party, for the Sinn Féin party is the lineal descendant, in its way, of the Phoenix Park assassins, this without offense, the Fenians, and all the other innumerable physical force parties, which have intervened to wreck the chances of unity in Ireland, whenever those chances have seemed to be at the point of achieving success. Behind the wreckers, on every occasion, there has been the shadow of a malign influence, the object of which has been, in the name of a mistaken patriotism, to stir up passions, the explosion of which in due course would wreck the political schemes of the true Nationalists as completely as the bombs of the dynamitards wrecked buildings in the consulate of William Ewart Gladstone.

This malign influence has always been the same, and it is being exerted today along exactly all the old lines, and with exactly all the old intent. The lines are the creation of an irreconcilable party for the purpose of arousing the suspicions and kindling the anger of the Irish "loyalists" and of the "predominate partner," whilst the intent is to keep Ireland in that condition of political anarchy which is a necessary condition of the maintenance of power by those so engaged. There are men today who are backing the Convention with a multiplicity of words, but every one of whose deeds is intended to frustrate its labors. The ignorance and passions of the Sinn Féiners are the mere pawns with which this influence is attempting to effect its ends. The influence is not a local one nor is it a national one, though it is to be found locally and nationally, for it is exerted as much in Europe as in the United States, and as much in Australia as in Canada. Its working can be seen in the desperate efforts of the Sinn Féiners to effect something which will make the work of the Convention impossible. These efforts have been manifested in various attempts to stir up sedition in Ireland, and more particularly, through acceptance of German assistance, to arouse such indignation in Great Britain as would break up the Convention in disgust.

The latest, and perhaps the most nefarious, of these attempts has just been unearthed in New York, where the influence is peculiarly strong, and where some of its most easily handled tools are domiciled. If it could only have been successful, it would have celebrated the coming Easter with a new rebellion, which would have poured a river of blood between O'Donnell and MacDonnell, striving to come to an agreement, and so would have produced a political atmosphere in which the Convention might have disappeared almost in spontaneous combustion. Now the Irishman in Ireland or the Irishman in America who really believes that Germany is proposing to help him for the sake of a democratic ideal constitutes almost a political curiosity. If it had not been that he has allowed nationalist passions to sweep him off his feet, so that he really imagines that "The Wearing of the Green" represents a normal condition, and that the Ireland of today is the Ireland of '08 or even of the famine, he would not have been able to delude himself, or permit others to delude him, into imagining that Berlin desires to assist him to victory, or, having assisted him to victory, would permit him to enjoy the fruits of that victory for himself. If the Sinn Féiner could have brought about the victory of Germany, if he could have seen the republic of Ireland established, he would have found Germany in possession of Atlantic ports on the west coast, and demanding trade opportunities which would have astonished him. But the difficulty of the Irishman has always been that he tears a political passion to tatters, that he lives in a political world of such stuff as dreams are made of, and that, even when he has been absent from Ireland for half a century, he remains so oblivious of time as to imagine that there is the same water under the bridges in Limerick, and the same shamrock leaves on the hills of Donegal, as when he left it.

If he could not go to his club, and draw a picture of Ireland, in his speeches, such as no one ever saw in Ireland, he would be miserably unhappy; if it were made impossible for him to join a secret society, the joy would have disappeared out of existence. He resembles, in a way, the gentleman in the opera who sings:—

"Oh, doesn't the day seem weary and flat,  
When there's nothing whatever to grumble at?"

This is the Irishman who has brought himself up on the ballads and traditions of the country, and who forgets that, all the time, there has been growing up another Ireland, the Ireland of the Land Act, the Ireland of the Belfast ship yards, the Ireland of the savings bank. The new Ireland, the practical Ireland, knows that the quarrel with England is really as extinct as the dodo, and that though for political ends, for the purpose of getting a larger slice than is due to it of the national budget, and a more radical land system than any other part of the United Kingdom, it may be well to insist that "Sarsfield's on the wall," or to sing the Shan Van Vocht, in reality there is an intense unreality in the whole proceeding.

This is where the hope of the situation lies. Mr.

Devlin knows it, though he might not care to admit it, at all events in the Shankill Road. Mr. Redmond knows it, though he might omit to mention it in Connemara. Mr. O'Connor knows it, though he might fail to insist upon it in the Scotland division, and more important yet the Gombien man knows it best of all. Therefore is there hope for the agreement of O'Donnell and MacDonnell, storm they never so violently, and though the Sinn Féiner places stones on the line with a quite immoderate industry.

### Cheering News From Santo Domingo

ADVICES from Santo Domingo are encouraging. In contrast with years of political commotion, strife, brigandage, and revolution, the island Republic is now enjoying tranquillity and prosperity. Disorder reached its climax in the spring of last year, when President Isidoro Jimenez, who had been elected in 1914 under American supervision, and whose administration was filled with trouble, decided to abdicate in the face of impeachment proceedings growing out of disputes over the budget. A revolt followed, and 2000 American marines were landed at Monte Cristi and Puerto Plata, under Admiral Caperton. This officer, in order to remove suspicion among the populace, issued a proclamation explaining that the United States had no intention of making a conquest of the country, or of encroaching in any way upon its sovereignty, but that it would insist upon the restoration of order and the introduction of necessary reforms.

There were some clashes between the American and the rebel forces in July, and again in October. Meanwhile Señor Henriquez y Carvajal was elected President, the United States again protecting the polls and insuring to all a free and fair ballot. In November it seemed to Washington officials advisable, in view of the mixed and generally unsatisfactory condition of the island Republic's financial affairs, that a military government should be set up by the United States, in order to enable the former country to pay the interest on its foreign debt, in accordance with the treaty of 1907. Captain Knapp was accordingly made Military Governor, and, under the businesslike administration that followed, the tangles soon began to disappear.

One thing, however, remained to annoy the temporary government. Vincentico Evangelista, a dangerous bandit, with a following of about two hundred outlaws, was still at large. He was keeping the interior in a constant ferment, and there was ever present the possibility that some striking achievement on his part would bring over a much larger number of the natives to his side. It was not until last July that a piece of daring and clever strategy, employed by Antonio Dralby, a native, and Sergeant William West of the United States marines, resulted in effecting his capture. Later, in attempting to escape, Vincentico was shot, and his band was soon broken up. Since then life and property have daily been becoming more secure in the interior, and large numbers of Americans and others who had been compelled to flee, on account of the disturbances of the last few years, have been returning and reestablishing industries. Santo Domingo has not been so tranquil before in years, and it is doubtful if it has ever before been so prosperous, as it is now. As much may be said with regard to the neighboring Republic of Haiti, over which also the United States is exercising supervision.

### The Food Question in France

ONE of the great problems before France, at the present moment, is, of course, the problem of her food supply. It is a problem which she shares with the rest of the world, and it is, for this reason, a matter of quite general concern how she solves it. That she is grappling with the question with determination and resource is, therefore, a fact specially welcome. The newly appointed Government Economic Committee is doing good work, and the terms of its commission leave nothing to be desired in the way of comprehensiveness. The French authorities, indeed, fully realize that it is not possible to deal effectively with the food question, in any country, without dealing at the same time with many other questions connected with supply. Of these questions perhaps the most important, in France, is that of transport. Those persons who have made the most recent studies of the needs of the country place this question in the very forefront, and are never tired of reiterating the statement that what France needs, above all things, at the present hour, is "almost anything that will move on wheels or float on water."

Then, after transport, a need which must to a large extent be supplied from without, comes the great need for coordination, cooperation, and organization, a need which can only be supplied from within. France has already suffered more than enough from a lack of all three. It was this lack which caused the unprecedented congestion at Bordeaux in the early days of this year, when the great quays of that port were blocked in all directions by vast accumulations of supplies, sorely needed elsewhere, which it was found impossible to move owing to the want of transport. It was this lack, also, which occasioned the terrible difficulties in Northern France two years ago, when M. Sembat, then Minister of Public Works, revealed in the Chamber the fact that the congestion throughout the country was due to many different authorities having control in the matter of transport, and showed that in Rouen, for instance, there were seven distinct and conflicting bodies controlling the railways alone.

Much has since been done to improve the conditions, but there is always a call for greater efficiency and for increased supplies, and it is specially satisfactory to find that the new committee is to pay special attention to these matters. M. Maurice Long, the Minister of Food Control, made this clear in an interview which he recently accorded to a representative of Le Journal. "What is needed," he said, "is to do away with watertight compartments, to fuse all the services, and to pool all the sources of production or importation." Only in this way could the nation make the utmost use of its means of transport, and avoid waste of foodstuffs or of time. The committee has certainly begun well, and there is wisdom in the old saying, "well begun is half done."

### Kultur Stingingly Rebuked

THOSE functionaries of the palace in Berlin whose duty it is to handle the imperial dispatches and mail have probably not found among the mass of protests against Hohenzollern atrocities received since the invasion of Luxemburg and Belgium, anything likely to cut more deeply into the vanity of the Kaiser and the pride of his people than the content of the ministerial communication recounting the visit of Captain Roald Amundsen to the German Legation in Christiania, last Tuesday. That honest, rugged, intrepid Norseman had been presented by the German Emperor, as by other rulers, with decorations in honor of his achievements in exploration. At the time, no doubt, he was grateful for the recognition.

His whole career had been given to the advancement of natural science. In his efforts to broaden human knowledge he had braved all the perils incident to adventure in uncharted seas and in unmapped lands. He had discovered and navigated the Northwest Passage; he had been first to reach the South Pole. Germany was a land devoted to technical research, a land of specializing in learning, a country dotted with universities and populated largely by professors, theoretically the headquarters of enlightenment, and the home of kultur; why, therefore, should he not have been greatly elated when the embodiment of all that was great in such a land graciously condescended to confer decorations upon him?

Roald Amundsen is a Norwegian by nativity and allegiance, but, in the larger sense, he is a citizen of the world. Great Britain and the United States have vied with his own country in doing him honor. He has visited America often, and is almost as much at home in Chicago and Minneapolis as in Christiania. His honors lie lightly upon him. He is hail-fellow-well-met with the Norwegian lumberjacks of the old pine regions of Michigan and Wisconsin. He is a democrat. Above all things he is a man of honor.

A few days ago, he read of the attack by two very fast and heavily armed German raiders upon a convoy in the North Sea; how His Britannic Majesty's ships, the Mary Rose and the Strongbow, forming the anti-submarine escort for Norwegian merchantmen, were sunk in the action which followed, and how the German raiders then turned their guns upon the Norwegian vessels, and, in utter disregard of international law and in ruthless disregard of human suffering, wantonly and mercilessly destroyed the lives of as many of the Norwegian sailors as could be reached by their guns.

Thereupon, Captain Roald Amundsen sought, among his carefully-stored treasures, the decorations which he had received, with gracious and appreciative words, from the Kaiser, and, as soon as he could secure an appointment, took them to the German Legation in Christiania and returned them to Germany, through the appointed representative of that nation, as a "personal protest against the German murder of peaceful Norwegian sailors on October 17 in the North Sea."

Roald Amundsen had no further use for these decorations. He could not wear them without shame. He might have ground them beneath his feet, of course, or he might have buried them in the depths of the sea, but his wounded manhood and his offended valor found expression in another way.

The right thing to do was to send the decorations back to the donor, and he instinctively did the right thing. The dignity, as well as the justice, of the rebuke will impress the world, including all that is still sane and righteous in Germany.

### Jesse David Bright

THE Biographical National Directory, emanating from the Government Printing Office in Washington, tells us that Jesse David Bright, a Senator from Indiana, a native of Norwich, N. Y., moved with his parents to Indiana in 1820; attended the public schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced in Madison, Ind.; that he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Jefferson County in 1834, and a member of the State House of Representatives in 1836; that he was appointed United States Marshal for the district of Indiana and elected Lieutenant-Governor of that State in 1841. Furthermore, we are told that he was elected, as a Democrat, to the United States Senate, to succeed Albert S. White, Whig, was twice reelected, and that, after serving from March 4, 1845, to February 5, 1862, he was expelled for having, in a letter to Jefferson Davis, recognized him as "President of the Confederate States."

This offense, however, was simply the last straw upon the patience of the Senate and of the people. The letter itself was written to introduce a friend who had "an improvement in firearms" to dispose of. Bright, who had once been president pro tempore of the upper house of Congress, had known Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Pierce, and as an associate in the Senate.

Bright's attitude of disloyalty, not unlike that exhibited in other and later instances, seems to have been purely the outgrowth of willfulness and perversity. From the brief record of his public career just given, it is seen that he had nothing to complain of. His preferences were many and came rapidly. They also go to show that he must have been a man of parts, and popular. His State was little disposed toward secession; on the contrary, with Morton at its head, it proved to be one of the staunchest supporters of the Union among the states of the North. At the beginning of his lapse from loyalty, Bright was among the most prominent of the northern Democrats. He had nothing to gain politically, but everything to lose, by adopting a course antagonistic to the North, but he went on from bad to worse as stubbornly as any copperhead of his period.

There was operating in certain of the Northern States, before and during the Civil War, an organization with secessionist sympathies and purposes known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." In this organization Bright became active, after his expulsion. He soon found it convenient to remove to Kentucky, in which State he was elected to the Legislature. Later he took up his residence in Maryland, where he sank into obscurity.

As in the case of Vallandigham, while he had made himself utterly obnoxious to the North, he failed to win the confidence, or the friendship, of the South.

The case of John Cabell Breckinridge is sometimes mentioned as a parallel to that of Bright. Breckinridge, a member of a distinguished Kentucky family, was elected Vice-President with Buchanan in 1856, and received seventy-two electoral votes for the presidency in 1860, as the candidate of the pro-slavery section of the Southern Democracy. He held a seat in the Senate when the Civil War broke out, but he had the good taste to abandon it when he found how his sympathies were running, and, after entering the southern army as a Brigadier-General and becoming a Major-General, was made Secretary of War in the Jefferson Davis Confederate Cabinet. His expulsion from the United States Senate was recorded on December 4, 1861. The United States never surrendered jurisdiction over those who went from its service to the Confederacy, but it was disposed to treat them with more consideration and respect than it accorded those who, while sympathizing with the South, remained in the North to annoy and hamper it at every opportunity.

### Notes and Comments

ONE result of the cold-storage system seems little short of miraculous. It has made clear that, so far as food is concerned, to a considerable degree the shortage is attributable to a surplus. And somehow this paradox brings to mind that quaint old false syllogism of the teacher of logic who, after getting his pupils to admit that one of two propositions must be true, namely, either "It rains" or "It doesn't rain," pointed to a ray of sunshine streaming in the window, as evidence, and declared "You can see, gentlemen, that 'it doesn't rain,' therefore our proposition 'it rains' is true."

THERE is anti and anti. Everybody knows what the "antis" in the women's suffrage fight stood for: the antis are something altogether more interesting. The A. A. C. Journal informs those who do not know that Anty is the London public's pet name for the A. B.'s of the anti-aircraft corps, corresponding to Tommy and Jack. Having a pet name does not mean that you don't occasionally get rude things said to you, and Anty has something to say on that score.

THE proposal that replicas of two Lincoln statues, differing widely in conception, be sent to England, and that both be erected, as a compromise in the dispute between the partisans of Saint Gaudens and the partisans of Barnard, will naturally recall how the peep-show man settled an important point for one of his patrons, a small boy. "The picture you are beholding now," said the showman for the benefit of the peeper, "is the famous Battle of Waterloo. Observe Napoleon Bonaparte and the Duke of Wellington leading their armies!" "Which is the Duke?" asked the small boy. "Take your choice," replied the showman, "I ain't particular."

A CANADIAN soldier in a London bus once proposed that the United States should send a fleet of aeroplanes across and bomb Germany "clean out." Now a military critic suggests that the combined American and British navies sail up the North Sea, sweep all obstacles away from the natural entrance to the Baltic, and there destroy the German Navy, or seal it up in its canal refuge. It would be, without question, an easy thing to do, on one condition, and that is that the enterprise be undertaken on paper. One heavy dab of the pen would blot the "German Navy" clean out of the picture.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., is talking seriously of licensing its cats, with the principal purpose in view of obtaining stillly nights. Pasadena, Cal., takes notice of this and hastens to inform Oklahoma City that, having experimented along this line it is in a position to say that the licensed cat is far more musical at night than the cat which is left in the simple enjoyment of a natural privilege. Just as soon as a cat is licensed, Pasadena tells Oklahoma City, it feels bound to make that fact widely known. "Numerically," says the Los Angeles Tribune, dealing with the matter editorially, "there are fewer cats in a city where cats are licensed." But it holds that the licensed cat puts enough energy into his repertoire to prevent any appreciable lessening of the volume of sound. It is probable that eventually Oklahoma City will submit the question to the referendum.

NIJNI NOVGOROD, the city of all cities in the world the most given to fairs, does not intend that its activities shall be interrupted by the Revolution. Or so it would appear by the letter which has been received by the president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. It is an invitation from the Russian Administrator of Supplies for a declaration of the nature and quantity of the goods, "articles de luxe," which French manufacturers propose sending to the Nijni Novgorod Fair in the immediate future. The Russian Minister states that his department has gone into the matter of transport facilities, and that the Russian Government is prepared to grant the authorization for the import of French goods by way of Archangelsk. Considering the times, the letter is altogether a remarkable document.

SAID a representative of one of the trades unions engaged in the strike at the United States Arsenal in Watertown, Mass., as reported by a contemporary: "If it comes to a show-down, labor would rather submit to conscription than to the open shop and its un-American principles and conditions." This sort of language is entirely out of place at the present time. The United States is at war, and when it comes to a show-down, the United States Government is not going to be obstructed in its work of carrying on the war by the preference or prejudices of either labor or capital. The interests at stake are national, international, and humanly vital, and all lesser considerations must, for the time being, give way to these interests.